ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,778—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	31st Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 225,	Rs. 150,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Brettel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meocezzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	r, Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 23, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22rd January, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 4,352 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd February.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb, 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar, 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr, 1903.
TONKIN	6,368	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,553	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb. 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

CURZON & Co.

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

AND CATERERS,

25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS,
Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.

Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE,
ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS:

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. B. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT } At 9-15
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } At 9-15

Cavalcade 9-15

GUILLAUME AND AUGOUSTE,
At 9-25,
MLLE MARGUERITE,
At 9-40,
JOHN WELBY COOKE
At 10 o'clock,
HURRICANE HURDLE ACT,
At 10-20,
THE VALDARES,
At 10-40,
THE FRENCH CLOWNS.
At 11-10,
FLY! FLY!!
At 11-25,
OUR IMPERIAL JAPANESE,
At 11-30,
THE GREAT BALLET,
At 11-35,
Carriages at 11-45.
One Ticket Admits to all.

THE LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS THAT EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY.

Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 o'clock.

Children Half Price to Matinees only.

POPULAR PRICES:

Box (6 Chairs)	Rs. 20 0	Second Chairs	Rs. 2 0
Single Seat Box	" 4 0	Stalls	" 1 0
First Chairs	" 3 0	Gallery (Natives only)	0 8

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th January, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 1. Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, 27th February 1903, at 6 P. M.

W. BAXTER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

FIRST ENTRIES for BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW, to be held on FEBRUARY 17th, 19th and 20th, CLOSE on 2nd February 1903.
For Prospectus apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show,
Custom House, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL
FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, February 9th. Pupils from Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus under escort, with Concession Tickets on FRIDAY evening, February 6th.
Fresh applications for admission to the School should be made without delay

For BOYS to
The Rev. J. REDMAN, Chaplain,
Panchgani.

For GIRLS to
Miss KIMMINS, the Knowle,
Panchgani.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 11th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc. apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

FOR SALE.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL, QUILON, TRAVANCORE.

THE Undersigned, an Executor under the Will of the late JAMES DARRAGH, hereby gives notice that the Residuary Legatees under his Will and now the full owners of the abovenamed property, being resident in England and desirous of converting the property into money and FINALLY CLOSING the ACCOUNTS between themselves, have authorised the Undersigned TO SELL the abovesaid Property. The undersigned will therefore receive offers from intending purchasers and treat with them and settle the terms of sale.
The Mill which is in full working order is well found and fully equipped, contains 25,560 spindles, chiefly Ring, and all adequate preparatory Machinery; motive power is furnished by a 450 I. H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine.
It stands on the edge of the backwater which affords it a cheap and ready means of transit for its products. It has an extensive business locally and in Southern India, and the whole concern is in a paying condition.
The Compound measuring 16 1-2 acres is well wooded. A stream of excellent fresh water flows through one part of it, and has a volume more than ample for all requirements of the Mill. Besides this there are 3 Wells. There are a large pucka built 2 storied Manager's Bungalow and 3 other houses occupied by other employees in the compound.
In a separate compound, and about 2 minutes walk from the Mill premises, there is a bungalow for the European Staff which will be included in the Sale.
The Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway now nearing completion runs immediately alongside the Mill Compound, into which a siding can be run.
Any further information which intending purchasers may require will, on application, be furnished by the undersigned, who will also permit the inspection of the premises if so desired.

HENRY SMAIL,
Executor.
Quilon, 19th January, 1903.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH-BUILT RUBBER-TIRED CARRIAGE with HORSE in first class condition, to be SOLD for Rs. 800. Owner going Home. Apply Box "No. 111 J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. G. Guest's Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Horse, etc., at the foot of Byculla Bridge, (Corner of Love Lane), THIS DAY at 1 P. M.

TO LET.—COMMODIOUS SHOP or OFFICE PREMISES, central to all Banks and business places. Rent Very Moderate. Apply Box "No. 111 J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manoeuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.

JUST in STOCK the following :
"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" Brand:—

				Rs.	a.
REINA VICTORIA, in boxes of 50 per	100		12	0
Do Do	"	100	"	11	0
PERLAS, with rings	"	25	"	10	0
HIGH LIFE in the East	"	50	"	8	0
LONDRES	"	100	"	6	0
REGALIA CHICA	"	"	"	5	8

Also Ardath Tobacco and State Express Cigarettes in plain and gold tips at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4 per tin of 50 respectively.

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CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	21 3/4	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	21 13/16	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	47 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20·49	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·87	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	=	"
6 " "	3 1/4 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 7/8 pr ct	=	— 1/8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 3 . ; Feb.-March. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 34 1-2, Jan.-Feb. Business done. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 4·78—6. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·71	4·71	4·71	4·72
—1	1	—1	—1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·73	4·73	4·73	4·65
—1	—1	—1	—1
	Sept.-Oct.		
	4·47		
	—1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	29,000 bales.
Do. last year	23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	17,000 "
" Continent	22,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·95
Futures, month of March	8·73 — 4
Do. do. July	8·77 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-4
Futures month of April	8·76 — 5
Do. July	8·95 — 6
Tone at close	quiet.
Total visible supply	3,650,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian,	163,000 "
" stock in London	6,000 "
" Quantity in sight	7,740,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 24th January 1903 :—

Cotton	16,337 bales.
Wheat	1,220 cwts.
Linseed	335 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,581 "
Gingellyseed	29,506 "
Poppyseed	301 "
Groundnuts	185 "
Castorseed	1,687 "
Rice	790 "
Myrabollams	4,703 "
Cottonseed	32,997 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16 to 1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.			115
Shanghai	30 do	do		158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97	6
1st Settlement	Rs.	97	6
2nd do.	Rs.	97	9

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January		6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.		6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.		6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	8	8		8	9
Forward April-May	7	15			
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	11	to	5	12
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	4			
Do, Gujarat Forward April-May	6	8			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	8	4			
Forward April-May	7	10			
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	23	12			
Forward April-May.	24	4			
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Ready	37	0			
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady,					
15 per cent, Mxd. Ready	36	4			
25 " " "	35	0			
50 " " "	34	0			
Black Kutnee " "	32	8			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	46,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apri.	Apl.-May
4·69	4·69	4·69	4·70
—2	—2	—2	—2
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**
4·71	4·71	4·71	4·64
—2	—2	—2	—1
	Sep.-Oct		
	4·45		
	—2		

COTTON.—The market remains easy and buyers are scarce. The day's sales are estimated at about 1,500 bales to exporters and mills. For forward delivery there is scarcely any business passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (By terms)	171	163	—	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	171	163	...	do
Beiati, M G	182	176	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	172	166	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	188	182	...	do
Oomra good staple	192	186	...	do
Akola (M. G.) / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	184	178	...	do
Kamptee do	189	183	...	do
Broach do	208	...	197	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	...	...	170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	—	...	199	25 do
Westerns	—	—	188	25 do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 24th inst., compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	7,02,775	Increase
Other Deposits		16,55,099	Increase
Credits Undrawn		6,60,843	Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	85,393	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	40,600	Decrease
Credits on Securities	4,45,673	Decrease
Loans do.	4,01,642	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	15,31,699	Increase
Balance with other Banks	55,141	Decrease
Cash	11,98,979	Increase

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

BY REQUEST !

ALVA THE GREAT,

Assisted by

LOCAL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WILL GIVE A

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE !

POPULAR PRICES: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Circle, Rs. 2; Admission Re. 1.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HALF PRICE.

Plan with SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medow Street.

BOOK EARLY !

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURPHY—January 13, at Sambalpore, C P, the wife of D O'Connell Murphy, Civil Medical Officer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—SEAWARD—January 14, at Madhupur, by the Rev Machonochie, Edgar Harold Henderson, youngest son of the late Robert Beveridge Henderson, Montrose, Scotland, to Gertrude Mary, youngest daughter of William Manning Seaward, Exeter, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 10-40m., 11-30a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-27a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, 4 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Professor Aiyar on "Higher Commercial Education and our Universities," 6 p. m.
Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra s s Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF MAKALLA.—H. H. the Sultan of Makalla, accompanied by about two hundred followers, has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, and has taken up his residence at Jail Road.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 4-30 p. m. Business:—(1) Discussion on the paper on Infant Mortality read by Dr. N. N. Katrak at the last meeting of the Society.

PRESENT TO A LIBRARY—The Cercle Litteraire Bibliothique Dinshaw Petit has received at the recommendation of the French Consul, M. Louis Vossion, a valuable collection of books on French Literature, &c., as a present to its Library, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France and from the Alliance Française, in recognition of the Cercle's work towards the propagation of the study of French language and literature.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. W. B. Bernstein was being driven in his victoria along Hornby Road, when the horse became restive and bolted towards Flora Fountain. Mr. Bernstein jumped out when the gharry came within a short distance of the corner of Church Gate Street and escaped with slight injury. The horse continued its career, and dashed into a shigram, which was standing near Messrs. Badham Pile and Co.'s establishment. The animal received a severe wound in the stomach.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Yessu Luxmon, a Dhobi, aged 25, was charged by Inspector Patterson with stealing from seven different places during the course of a month and a half pieces of wearing apparel and cooking utensils valued at about Rs. 22, and also with criminal breach of trust on four different occasions in respect of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 21. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating to three years and nine months. He was also ordered to report his place of residence for a period of three years after his release from jail.

RESULTS OF A BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have passed the N. Goodwill's Office service examination which was held last August in the Bombay Commercial Institution under the supervision of Mr. P. C. Lentin. Nine out of Mr. Lentin's 10 pupils passed as follows :—Senior—First class—Messrs N Hassan and P Bharucha. Second Class—Messrs R Kapadia, D. Master, D Parekh, and Nowrojee Rustomjee. Junior—Messrs B Aipuditia, J Driver, and A M Daruwala. Mr. Papa's 10 pupils appeared in this examination, and all passed as follows;—Senior—First—Class Messrs S Pochkhanawala, D Ghaswala, and N Divecha. Second Class—Messrs J Lala, D Lilavwala, R Kotwal, B Jijibhoy, N Clubwala; S Daruwala; and H. Mistri.

AGAIN AT IT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Kuveria Ranchod with the theft of a set of gold buttons valued at Rs. 80 belonging to his master Mr. Behramjee Nusservanjee Forbes. The evidence showed that the accused went to a Marwari's shop in Mumbadevi to dispose of the buttons on the 24th instant. The Marwari refused to have the buttons. As the accused turned back to go to another shop a police sepoy questioned him as to how he came by the buttons. The accused could not reasonably account for the possession of the property and was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 18 stripes, and ordered him to notify his residence to the police for five years after his release from jail.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.—Mr. J. B. Lewis of Boston, U. S. A., one of the managers of the National Temperance Society of America, and Special Representative for the 20th Century Pledge Signing Crusade, on tour in India, delivered an address on the subject of "Temperance in America" at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall last evening. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair. The chairman having made a few remarks by way of introducing the lecturer to his audience, Mr. Lewis proceeded with his discourse at great length pointing to the benefits to be derived by temperance and to the great distress brought by the use of intoxicating drugs on mankind. The speaker then made observations on the good work done by the Temperance Association of America and the blessings it showered on that country. He said the success of the Association was due to the interests being taken in the subject by people at large by educating the younger generation as regards the benefits of temperance and by the great employers of labour, making it a point never to employ a man addicted to intoxicating drugs. He asked the promoters of temperance in India to try and follow in the footsteps of their friends in America. Thanks were accorded to the lecturer by the Chairman on behalf of all present. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards this Circle during the year 1902 :—H H the Maharani of Patiala, Rs. 150. The "Hathwa Raj," Rs 100. H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, K C I E ; H H the Nawab of Bahawalpur ; H H the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur ; H H the Maharaja of Burdwan ; and Nawab Salimollah Bahadur, each Rs. 50. Mr Prabhasanker Dalpatram Pattani ; H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur G C S I ; D N G ; and Nawab Faizulnessa Saheba ; each Rs 25. H E the Right Hon Lord Northcote, G C I E, Rs. 20. Clerks, Vacuum Oil Co., Rs 13. H E Visconde de Wrem ; Mr H Kemball, C E ; in memory of the deceased Bai Ruttanbai Merwanjee Wadia ; Vacuum Oil Co. ; H H the Maharaja of Mourbhang ; H H the Rani Saheb of Akalkote ; Dr. Rash Beary Ghose, C I E ; a friend of poor ; Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy ; and H K ; each Rs. 10 The Vacuum Oil Co. Rs 8. Captain T Jackson, M D ; I M S ; Mr H L Richardson ; O G O ; H G ; J A L ; Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros ; E C H A ; H E B ; Mr J H Du Boulay, I C S ; H B ; I C S ; F Y S ; Mr M H Muckba ; Mr E F Allum ; Mr E M Slater ; Mr R J Tata ; Mr Nurgess D Patel ; L J ; Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ; A M I J ; A W J ; R S P ; Mr Sassoon J David ; K S P ; Brigadier-General F Ventri ; Bombay Gas Co., Ld ; B S ; the Hon. Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabjee ; R W H ; C M C ; Mr R H Ireland ; the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses ; Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt ; Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit ; W W P ; Mr H R Duck ; Seth Premchund Roychund ; Mr E A Goll ; W H W ; Mr A S Heaney, I C S ; K ; Mr S ; Framjee Mr P B Jeejeebhoy : Mr A S Framjee ; O M ; Mr B H Hewett ; Mr P Duran ; B N and Co ; Mr Percy Fischer ; W E C ; Messrs Tullockchand and Shapoorjee ; Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy ; Rai Bahadur D Bansilal Abirchand ; Raja Kerala Varma ; C S I ; Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity ; A W J ; R W ; Mr Curimbhoy Ebrahim ; Mr C E Coppleston ; Rao Bahadur K N Sallor ; Professor T K Gajjar, M A ; Mr W A Chambers ; Lt Col H P Dimmock, I M S ; H G ; L J ; the Hon'ble Sir J Monteath, K C S I, I C S ; M A ; Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Muncherjee Dholu, C I E ; Khan Bahadur Eduljee Sorabjee Chinoy ; Mr A Warren Jones ; O G O ; R W H ; Mr P F Fischer ; J A L ; E C B A ; E M S ; D N G ; F A O ; Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co ; Mr W M Bell ; C B L ; Mr W A Chambers ; Mr P Glynn Messent ; H E E P ; Standard Oil Co of New York ; G H N S ; Mr W W Petrie ; C M C ; Mr H A H Payne ; H J L ; Mr Khursetjee Sorabjee Framjee ; F Y S ; Mrs N N Wadia ; P D ; Mr A S Framjee ; the Hon'ble Mr John Tate ; J L S ; A N Other ; Mr Burjorjee Manockjee Patel, and Mr H Beale, each Rs. 5 ; and many others under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED

The first forecast of the Linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1902-3—states :—

Linseed was sown under much the same conditions as wheat. Favourable rains resulted in larger sowings than last year in the northern half of the province, whilst the dryness of the soil caused the area to contract in the southern half. The decrease is exceptionally large in the Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Over the whole province the area sown with linseed is estimated at about 10 per cent. less than last year's area of 609,596 acres. Germination was poor in the four districts named above, but was fairly good elsewhere. The present condition of the crop is good in the northern half of the province fair in Nagpur, and poor in the four districts named above, where rain is urgently required.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1902-03, is as under :—

Throughout the province the season was generally favourable for the preparation of the land. In the northern half of the province, rain in October and November favoured sowings over a larger area than last year. In the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh, where there was no late rain, the area sown was smaller than last year owing to the dryness of the soil. This contraction is estimated at 25 per cent. in Raipur and Bilaspur. Over the whole province it is estimated that the sowings are about 3 per cent. in excess of last year's area of 2,6?0 138 acres. Germination was good in the northern half of the province but was only fair in the southern half owing to the dryness of the soil. Some damage was also caused by insects. The present condition of the crop is quite satisfactory in the northern half of the province. Recent showers have also improved prospects in the Nagpur country but rain is urgently needed in Bhandara and Chhattisgarh where prospects are only fair.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

The final report on the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1902 states :—

Sowings of early or kharif til were successfully effected over a considerably larger area than last year, and the monsoon was favourable to weeding and to the growth of the plant. The late or rabi variety, sown under fairly favourable circumstances, is also estimated to cover a larger area than last year. In my second report I anticipated that the early variety would give a full yield and the later variety an average one. Since that time however, the season has been rather less favourable. Excessive rain in October and November damaged, the crop in the Northern districts at the same time that it was suffering from the continuous drought in the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division. Cloudy weather is also said to have done some damage in some of the Southern districts. But the season has on the whole been an average one.

In my second report I estimated the area under til at 8?5653 acres. The present estimates return it at 882729 acres. The increased figure is due to large sowings of the late variety which were not completed at the time of my second report. The figure now returned is 24 per cent higher than last year's figure, 12 per cent. above the average of the past five years, and 41 per cent. above the decennial average. It is only 14 per cent, below the area under til in the record year 1899 The cheapness and availability of seed compared with that of other crops combined with the favourable conditions prevailing during the early part of the monsoon, are accountable for the recovery in area which is generally distributed, but is greatest in the important til-growing district of Hoshangabad.

In my second report I anticipated a general outturn of 113 in American notation. Since then owing to the less favourable conditions there has been some deterioration. Two districts Betul and Wardha return a full crop of 120 while the crop in the southern districts is reported to be somewhat below the average. The general outturn for the Province is estimated at 100. or about an average crop.

The total provincial yield of til is estimated to amount to 78,191 tons or 100 per cent. above last years yield and 84 per cent, above the decennial average.

The revised estimate of last year's yield amounts to 39,020 tons, as against exports amounting to 41,940 tons. This would leave nothing for local consumption. The apparent anomaly, may be partly due to under-estimates of outturns ; but til is also extensively grown in the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, for which we have no complete area statistics, but which help to swell the export figures. During the period, from the 1st October to the middle of December in the present year, the total exports amount to 12,727 tons which is exactly the quinquennial average, as against 23 952, 12 535 and 5 034 tons, respectively in the corresponding periods, of the preceding three years.

The wholesale price ranges between Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 4-12-0 per maund, and averages about Rs. 4-8-0 as against Rs. 5 last year.

ALVA THE GREAT.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

ON Thursday evening, by special request, Alva the Great, the entertainer, who has given performances at the Novelty Theatre for some time past, will appear at an entertainment which will be held for his benefit. He will be assisted by a number of local ladies and gentlemen, and the entertainment, as will be seen from the advertisement published in another column, will be of an exceedingly attractive nature. Alva himself will contribute a number of items, included in which will be an exposition of sleight of hand with billiard balls, cards, and coins, his illusion "the Beggar's Dream," and his pleasing ventriloquial entertainment. Those who have embraced the opportunity of visiting the Novelty Theatre during the last fortnight will be ready to agree that his skill is fully deserving of recognition and patronage. A number of seats are already taken up, and before Thursday it is likely that many others will be reserved. The box plan may be seen at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co's establishment in Hummun Street.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE SCHOOL FINAL.

THE results of the School Final examination of the Bombay University were announced last evening ; and the following candidates were declared to have passed :—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Abhyankar, D Narayan
Abhyankar, V Kashinath
Achwal, G Pandurang
Adhyaru, I Gaurishankar
Agarkar, B Dhondo
Alphonso, Marian
Anavkar, S Atmaram
Arekar, K Sitaram
Asad, N G Mohindin
Athavale, D Trimbak
Barfiwala, C Maganlal
Bargaje, R Gangaram
Belgaumkar, B Gangadhar
Belubbi, B Annarao
Bhagali, G Balwant
Bhagat, R Jagjivandas
Bhagvat, G Kashinath
Bhagwat, S Parmeshwar
Bhandarkar, D Narayan
Bhat, A Ramchandra
Bhat, M Wasudev
Bhide, V Govind
Bivalkar, K Narayan
Bodas, V Mahadeo
Botkar, G Keshav
Burli, K Gururao
Chalke, S Shivram
Chandavar, M Gopalkrishna
Chetti, B Sanappa
Chhatiavala, H Jamnadas
Chinivala, H Hormasji
Chinoy, S Bapuji
Chital, P Balkrishna
Chokshi, C Chunilal
Choubal, S Anandrao
Churi, P Dharmaji
Chuvavala, P Ranchod
Collins, G Cochrane
Dabholkar, P Vishnu
Datke, M Keshav
Damle, M Hari
Dandekar, B Mahadeo
Daru, D Madhavdas
Deodhar, D Chintaman
Deodhar, M Damodar
Desai, A Ganesh
Desai, B Dahyabhai
Desai, C Nanalal
Desai, J Bhimbhai
Desai, N Lallubhai
Desai, V Keshav
Deshpande, K Bhimji
Deshpande, R Kacheshwar
Deshpande, R Racji
Deshpande, V Tirmalrao
Deshpande, V Dadaji
Dhavase, V Narayan
Dighe, K Rangnath
Durve, A Bacaji
Falcao, Francis
Gadgil, A Mahadeo
Gadgil, G Ganesh
Gandhi, C Jethabhai
Gandhi, M Itchalal
Gangan, N Vasudeo
Gangoor, V Annaji
Ganpule, R Govind
Gazali, J Shirazoodin
Ghaisas, V Ramchandra
Ghanekar, S Vishnu
Gharat, H Bhicaji
Godbole, D Govind
Godbole, R Raghunath
Gore, V Ramchandra
Gujar, N Gangadas
Gumaste, M Bhagwant
Hansoti, S Dinshaw
Harapannalli, S Venkatesh
Hegde, N Ganapat
Isiur, R Rangrao
Jahagirdar, G Venkatrao
Jakhi, V Narayan
Jog, M Vishnu
Jorapur, S Venkatesh
Joshi, A Gopinath
Joshi, B Balkrishna
Joshi, G Balvant
Joshi G Sakharam
Joshi, H Annarao
Joshi, N Mahadev
Joshi, N Dinkar
Joshi, S Trimbak
Joshi, S Ganesh
Joshi, S Parasharam
Joshi, V Bhikaji
Joshi, V Damodar
Joshi, V Hari
Kaikini, V Venkatrao
Kale, K Balkrishna
Kalvankar, M Ramkrishna
Kamat, P Hari
Kandalgavkar, P Raghunath
Karandikar, B Pandurang
Karkhanis, M Sundar
Karnik, G Mahadev
Kasyapi, R Krishna
Katageri, R Govindrao
Kazi, M A A Saheb
Kelkar, B Balaji
Kelkar, L Bhikaji
Kelkar, M Ramchandra
Kelkar, S Krishna
Khan, A Mahamud
Khandekar, K Moreshwar
Khandvala, N Vrijbhukandas
King, S Hedley
Kolhar, R Bhimarao
Korwar, G Narashinva
Koti, K Madhav
Kotwal, A Gururao
Kulkarni, B Raghavendra
Kulkarni, D Balwant
Kulkarni, G Madhava
Kulkarni, R Bhau
Kulkarni, S Bhasker
Kulkarni, S Gurrao
Kulkarni, S Laxman
Kumthekar, K Bapuji
Kundargi, V Annaji
Lad, V Har
Lele, V Shripat
Limaye, A Vithal
Maduskar, D Balkrishna
Mahajan, P Vithal
Mal, A Bhagwandas
Marathe, D Vaman
Marballi, V Shivrao
Marfatia, I Chunilal
Mayekar, N Sudakcji
Mehendale, D Vinayak
Mehta, M Tribhovandas
Mehta, M Nagindas
Mehta, N Dolatram
Mehta V Hargovandas
Mhatre, B Babaji
Mogre, N Ganesh
Mogre, P Vasudeo
Mudbhatkal, D Krishnaya
Mudbhatkal, V Sheshapa
Mujmudar, F Venkatesh
Murudekar, S Narayan
Mutalik, N Bhimaji
Nabar, M Yeshwant
Nadgowda, S Govind
Nadkarni, D Venkateshaya
Nadkarni, M Parameshwar
Nadkarni, N Sadashivarao
Nadkarni R Ananthaya
Nadkarani, T alias S Vinayak
Nendurdikar, D Sitaram
Nargund, G Shrinivas
Nathoji, P Tukaram
Nene, P Damodar
Oka, D Sitaram
Orpe, G Waman
Pandit, D Shankar
Pandit, S Ramchandra
Paranjepe, A Laxman
Pardeshi, D Ganpatsing
Parikh, J Nathalal
Parulekar, B Laxman
Patankar, D Sadashiv
Patankar, P Dhundiraj
Patkar, B Chintaman
Patil, A Manik
Patole, P Bhivaji
Patvardhan, P Keshao
Patvardhan, V Parashuram
Pendse, B Ramchandra
Pethakar, V Madhav
Pethe, M Vasudev
Pethe, S Gopal
Phadke, V Lakshman
Pinto, S Xavier
Potnis, B Krishnarao
Pradhan, R Kashinath
Prayag, V Hanumant
Ramankelur, A Valad H
Rayakar, N Narahar
Rege, R Laxman
Rudra, E Bapuji
Sahasrabudhe, L Vasudev
Sakurikar, T Shripat
Sanghvi, P Nandlan
Saniknavar, C Dhondapa
Sardeshmukh, V Malhar
Sathaye, K Damodar
Savant, G Hari
Savkur, D'Anant
Sayed, V Bukhari
Shende, N Chintaman
Shenvi, P Vithoba
Sheth, P Rayaji
Sheth, T Chimanlal
Shirsathe, H Baruji
Shroff, M Anandchand
Shrotri, R Rawji
Sinhasan, M Shankarapa
Shirpotdar, D Govind
Swami, V Shripad
Smith, C Seaton
Sthalekar, N Mukund
Sthalekar, N Anantrao
Subhedar, S Babaji
Tadvalkar, R Bhimrao
Taskar, S Narayan
Tavildar, R Sheshagir
Telang, P Vasudeo
Thakur, V Hari
Torir, M Ramrao
Vagh, V Anant
Vaghoo, B valad Dhondba
Vaidya, J Dhondo
Vaidya, K Narhari
Vaidya, M Janardhan
Vaidya, P Vishnu
Vaishampayan, P Bapuji
Vartak, V Chintaman
Vas, P Celestine
Vazir, D Girjanand
Wadia, M D Burjorji
Walke, R Arjun
Warty, M Ambaji
Warty, W Ambaji
Anikhindi, R Daso
Bhatkal, M Ramarao
Cooper, F Dhanjibhai
Cooper, M Soratji
Dave, P Bhavanishankar
Dharap, N Laxman
Dikshit, R Damodar
Engineer, K Temulji
Gazdar, G Nusserwanji
Kavatsi, V Nursinha
Mandiginal, B Kenchengouda
Mangalvedhekar, G Pandurangrao
Mehta, C Itcharam
Mehta, M Dhunjeebhoy
Modi, M Damodardas
Nagarshet, T Vithaldas
Paranjape, G Sakharam
Parchure, K Narayan
Raje, B Shankar
Sagdivala, R Hormasji
Shah, B Nagindas
Shriyan, K Ganesh
Sohoni, A Keshav
Tungare, G Mahadev

POONA CENTRE.

Apte, R Balvant
Aradhye, R Krishna
Athale, G Laxman
Athavale, V Hari
Badve, C Bapuji
Badve, W Bapuji
Bhadbhade, N Ganesh
Bhagwat, L Keshav
Bhave, K Balvant
Bhave, V Balvant
Bhide, V Vishnu
Bhonde, G Vinayak
Borkar, Y Keshav
Chandkar, R Ambaji
Chodankar, B Narayan
Deshmukh, G Bhikaji
Deshpande, K Khanderao
Dhalewadikar, V Vaman
Dhalwani, N Kasambhai
Divekar, G Hari
Gadre, J Vishnu
Godbole, L Yadneshwar
Gokhale, M Ramchandra
Govitrikar, D Krishna
Gujarathi, N Gopal (nath
Gujarpadhye, B Panduhari
Jamkhedkar, D Shrikrishna
Joshi, G Balvant
Joshi, V Bhikaji
Kale, D Martand
Keskar, K Balvant
Keskar, R Damodbar
Khambete B Narayan
Kshirsagar, N Sadashiv
Kulkarni, G Ramchanadr
Kulkarni, K Hanmant
Kulkarni, P Vishnu
Kulkarni, S Ramchandra
Kulkarni, V Chintaman
Kulkarni, V Balaji
Ladu, D Krishnarao
Lele, V Govin
Madiwale, S Venkatesh
Mahashabde, N Gopal
Marathe, H Narayan
Marathe, S Krishna
Moghe, Y Vishvanath
Nagpure, G Ananda
Pandit, S Hari
Paranjpe, S Hari
Patankar, T Hari
Patke, S Narsinha
Patki, A Babaji
Pendse, H Krishna
Porei, D Dharmaya
Rakshe, K Balvant
Ratnaparkhi, D Narayan
Sahasrabudhe, V Ghnesh
Alkutkar, R Narayan
Badtade, G Vashnu
Dandage, D Krishna
Patke, A Venkatesh
Phadke, L Ramchandra
Phatak, G Narayan
Prabhune, D Ramchandra
Puranik, A Vithal
Velankar, N Keshav
Velankar, V Keshav

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Bastia, C Keshavlal
Bhagat, C Jivabhai
Bharucha, M Mohanlal
Bharucha, R Brijbhukhandas
Bhatt, B Mulji
Bhatt, N Ganpatram
Bhatt, F Laxmidat
Booch, V Maganlal
Chinai, M Nagji
Choksi, C Navnitlal
Dalal, L Jeysingbhai
Dalal, V Vastachanda
Dave, G Manchharam
Dave, R Ichhasankar
Dave, S Amritlal
Desai, C Bhogila
Desai, J Dwarkadas
Desai, J Tuljabhai
Desai, K Jasvantral
Desai, K Nichhabhai
Desai, M Nandlal
Dwivedi, H Dahyabhai
Gandhi, J Ranchhodlal
Gandhi, K Harilal
Golvekar, V Mahadev
Gundaria, C Naginlal
Jharmarvala, I Narayendas
Kadry, N Jamalmian
Kantharia, H Chhotalal
Khadha, K Damodardas
Maneckshahna, N Phirozshah
Medh, J Bapubhai
Mehta, B Vajeram
Mehta, M Harilal
Mehta, M Ishwardas
Mehta, R Bholanath
Munshi, G Banumia
Pandit, S Dalpatram
Parekh, L Kuverji
Parikh, C Dwarkadas
Parikh, C Jeebhai
Parikh, K Madhavlal
Parikh, M Chhaganlal
Parikh, P Sakerlal
Patanker, A Khanderao
Patel, A Hargovindas
Patel, B Bapubhai
Patel, C Naranbhai
Patel, D Jivabhai
Patel, H Shankerbhai
Patel, J Revathai
Patel, K Jhaverbhai
Patel, L Vaghjibhai
Patel, M Manorbhai
Patel, M Balabhai
Patel, M Rambhai
Patel, N Laxmidas
Patidar, P Lallubhai
Purohit, M Rewashankar
Sanghani, M Hirachand
Saraiya, H Bhaijibhai
Sarivala, V Ochhavram
Shah A Hargovindas
Shah, B Maganlal
Shah, C Chunilal
Shah, O Kuberdas
Shah, C Pitambardas
Shah, C Chhaganlal
Shah, G Valji
Shah, I Goverdhandas
Shah, L Behchardas
Shah, M Ranchhoddas
Shah, M Damodardas
Shah, M Girdhardas
Shah, P Shivlal
Shah, S Bhikhabhai
Shah, T Maganlal
Shaikh, A Hoosein
Shastri, R R Dinanath
Sheth, M Motilal
Shethna, N Bhagtidas
Shukla, G Harinand
Shukla, M Nandlal
Talati, H Jethalal
Talati, P Tribhovandas
Talati, S Bapuji
Thakore, T Chandulal
Trivedi, B Pitamber
Trivedi, C Pursotam
Trivedi, P Dalpatram
Trivedi, R Maneckial
Trivedi, V Lalshankerji
Vakil, D Chhotalal
Vakil, J Keshavlal
Vyas, B Motiram
Vyas, M Madhavlal
Vyas, M Chhaganlal
Vyas, R Ambaram
Bhatt, G Ganpatram
Corde, V Sadashivrao
Desai, R Samaibhai
Dholabhaivala, R Navanitlal
Junerker, S Ganpatrao
Khambata, A Rustamji
Palkhivala, M Chhotalal
Parikh, N Shankerbhai
Patel, K Jhaverbhai
Patel, M Umedbhai
Shah P Mohanlal
Thakor, C Kalyanrai
Thakor, M Dolatrai
Trivedi M Harishanker
Trivedi, V Harisaanker

BELGAUM CENTRE.

Ara, H Ahamed
Amravati D Joseph
Badami, R Ramchandra
Balse, K Mangesh
Balse, R Mangesh
Bammanhalli, G Rangacharya
Bangarera, T Shesho
Basrur, S Subrao
Belagali, H Gururao
Betsur, M Nilkanth
Bidi, S Narayan
Chitnis V Gangadha
Chowti A Venkatesh
Darugar, H Usman
Desai, R Babaji
Deshpande, K Govind
Deshpande, M Govind
Dixit M Vishwanath
Durvas, R Balaji
Gadad, S Hari
Gadagkar, R Bhimrao
Garvad, K Ganganagowda

BELGAUM CENTRE.—Continued.

Godbole, T Narayan
Gunjikar, R Balkrishna
Gurlhosur, R Dhondo
Halkatti, U Virabasapa
Hanabarahatti, D Gangadhar
Huvaldar, R Haripant
Hudli, L Vishvanath
Jakati, V Keshav
Jamihal, H Krishna
Jere, S Balwant
Kadkol, V Keshav
Kalamdani, N Bhimrao
Kalkonkar, S Krishnarao
Kallur, A Baleji
Karandikar, V Vithal
Katti N Annaji
Kaulgud M Shriniwas
Ketkar, G Venkatesh
Kittur, S Laxmanrao
Konnur, V Narayan
Kulkarni, B Anantrao
Kulkarni, B Govind
Kulkarni, D Venkatesh
Kulkarni, G Vishnu
Kulkarni, K Hari
Kulkarni, K Keshavrao
Madhur, G Shanker
Mutalik, R Madhava
Nadgauda, S Nilkant
Nadgir, K Venkatesh
Nadgir, K Shrinivas
Naik, G Annaji
Nargund, A Anant
Parvati, S Ramrao
Patil, N Basanagowda
Patki, N Dattatraya
Phadke, T Bapurao
Phatarpekar, G Shankar
Powar, K Bhikaji
Sangoram, R Gopalrao
Sattur, G Rangrao
Sattur, G Rangrao
Savadatti, B Annaji
Shahapurkar, S Balajirao
Shahapurkar, V Durgarao
Shamanawar, N Chintaman
Singit, H Raghvendra
Suryavanshi, B Balkrishna
Tadas, J Govindrao
Tendulkar, A Dhondu
Udagatti, R Swamirao
Udapi, N Mahadeo
Gareg, S Ramchandra
Gokhale, L Govind
Haveri, V Krishna
Kalghatgi, T Kashinath
Kembhavi, A Vithal
Kulkarni, G Krishna
Kulkarni, R Dhondo
Mangalvedhekar, G Narayen
Yardi, S Venkatesh
Shapur, K Jivaji

KARACHI CENTRE.

Advani, K Topandas
Asnani, R Hurgundas
Bhat, N Prabhashankar
Chaliria, L Dharamdas
Chichria, M Isarsing
Esrani, I Tilaksing
Gajra, M Hiranand
Gajwani, L Shiwandas
Gianchandani, M Menghraj
Gulrajani J Parsram
Hathiramani, T Tolaram
Hemrajani, J Hashmatrai
Hingorani, N Ayaldas
Hingorani, P Jhamandas
Hussanally, S H A Mahomed
Jagtiani, L Amardinomal
Jasujani, T Janjimal
Jahngiani, D Rijhumal
Kathpalani, H Lalchand
Kewalramani, K Bhagchand
Keswani, J Chandumal
Khatwani, D Assandas
Khetwani, D Tanumal
Khubchandani, P Khanchand
Kirpalani, J Ghanshamdas
Lala, D Tilakchand
Lalvani, B Chainrai
Lalvani, C Rochiram
Matai, J Verhomal
Mirchandani, J Rambux
Mirchandani, S Gurmukhdas
Mirchandani, T Shevakram
Monghee, A R M Isabak
Narsinghani, L Moolsing
Parwani, B Rewachand
Punwani, M Naraindas
Rajmalani, K Khanchand
Ramchadani, K Jeramdas
Ramrakhiani, J Kundanmal
Sachanandani P Udhavdas
Sadarangani, H Dayaram
Shahani, S Bulsing
Shivani, A Santsing
Shivdasani K Jethanand
Sujansingani, H Daryadinomal
Sujansingani H Kewalram
Thadani, N Pribdas
Thadani, T Metharam
Thadani, V Lalchand
Thakur, T Assanand
Vazirani, S Dewanmal
Wadhwani, N Gellaram
Butani, P Fatehchand

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain L Brown, will sail to-day, for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tugela, 2,147 tons, Captain A Schlossman, will sail to-day, for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain J M Williamson sailed yesterday, for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bodlewell 2,209 tons Captain T W Sewer, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cochin brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain W Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 14th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,323 tons, Captain C. McLee, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool 27th December brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,376 tons, Captain J G Goss, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 11th January, with a cargo of rice and general and 4 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Assyria, 4,093 tons, Captain F Blight, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 14th January, with a cargo of coal, one horse and Miss Wallins as a passenger.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Byculla 1,095 tons Captain D McGregor, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon the 3rd January via Moulmein, brought a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Calcutta, 26th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay Maru	3398	Murai	Japan	2-2	N Y Kaisha
2	Gulf of Trinidad	1605	Hughes	Jeddah	31-1	B P S NCo
3	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	28-1	F M & Co
4	Clan Cumming	3108	Miller	Antwerp	2-2	F M & Co
5	Bengal	2741	Valentine	China	28-1	P & O Co
6	Beatrice	2139	Randall	London	1-2	W & A G & Co
7	Vulcan	2207	Carter	Liver'l	2-2	W & A G & Co
8	Imperator	2320	Ivellich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
10&11	Aston Hall	2123	McFee	Karachi	30-1	K N & Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	Aden	31-1	P & O Co
14	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Terieste	27-1	F Muir & Co
15	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Hull	31-1	W& AG&Co
16	Shabristan	1860	Finnis	Dunkirk	27-1	E L & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Palitana (transp't)	Le Marchand	Berbera, Jan 19
	Sirsa s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Dec 26
26	Assyria s	Blight	Calcutta, Jan 14
	Orissa s	Tucker	Calcutta, Jan 14
	Satara s	Goss	Rangoon, Jan 11

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius and Cape Town
	Arara s	Williamson	Rotterdam

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Tugela, Schlossman, for Havre.
" Terrier, Brown, for Bangkok, &c,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Assyria, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Nerbuda, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Urlana, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Sirsa, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Booldana, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 24

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell left here for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH JANUARY 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Victoria arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLS, JANUARY 24.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. China (which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived here to-day (Saturday.)

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 26.

P. & O. Co's. s. s. Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubatino S. N. Co's. s. s. R. Rubattino, from Genoa to Bombay left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Trebia from Hongkong left Penang on the morning of the 25th instant and she is expected to arrive in harbour on the 3rd February at day light.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Japan left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brittannia s—50 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 89 bales wool, J Kara ; 38 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 105 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 135 bales wool, H A Oosman 7,181 cwt cottonseed, W Becher ; 112 bales cotton waste; Owen and Okell ; 100 bales cotton, C Perbut ; 22 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes and Co ; 41 bales wool, H A Oosman ; 25 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 3/0 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co ; 125 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Vulcan s—5,550 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 975 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 107 bales cotton, C Purbut and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—200 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Beatrice s—102 cwt coffee, Finlay Muir and Co ; 276 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 8 bales carpets, H Mahomed ; 1,927 cwt cotton seed and 520 cwt myrabollams, W Becher

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Arara s—?0 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR PANILLAC.

Belford s—4,495 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HULL.

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Dido s—2,500 cwt cotton seed and 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Lord Kelvin s—1,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

Kirkfield s—6,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—410 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 175 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons ; 400 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co ; 4,000 cwt maize, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—220 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co ; 249 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy ; 4 2 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ernst and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Khairaz and Co ; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

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THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1903, at 5-15 P. M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

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FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th January, 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903.

KHORASAN AND SEISTAN TRADE.

THE report on the trade of Khorasan and Seistan, which has been recently issued by the British Consulate-General at Meshed, is of unusual interest in that the information it gives is more reliable than has been hitherto available. It deals with the year 1901-02 and furnishes proof of the improvement effected in the Customs administration of Persia by the change made in 1900, when Belgian officials were placed in charge. Before that time the Customs were farmed out to contractors, but under the conditions of Russia's loan to Persia the whole system was altered and placed under European control. One result is that the statistics of Persian trade now more nearly approach accuracy than was previously possible. So far as the provinces of Seistan and Khorasan are concerned we have now for the first time since the British Consulate-General was established at Meshed a report based mainly on correct figures, though in the case of Seistan the Belgian official statistics only applied to nine months of the year. There is further the fact that so far as trade with the two provinces is represented by the Customs returns only that passing by the Seistan route is indicated, while the more popular route is that by Bunder Abbas where the Customs charges are collected by a broker. The value of the imports and exports passing through the Customs houses of Khorasan and Seistan during 1901-02 was £763,972, which may be taken to represent the whole of the trade of British India, Russia, and Afghanistan with the two provinces by the Seistan route. Of this amount only £34,570 represents the British share, and that sum includes imports and exports. These figures compared with the returns of previous reports of Meshed trade would suggest that the British Indian contribution to the total had greatly declined, but the explanation is that the Meshed Customs authorities are now unable to indicate what proportion of the trade passing through their houses belongs to Khorasan and Seistan. Formerly the statistics of British and British Indian trade by the Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Yezd, and Tabriz routes were supplied by the Meshed Customs farmer, who ascertained from the contractors at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Tabriz the proportion of imports and exports at these places forming part of the Khorasan and Seistan trade. In place of this information we have now a statement, obtained by the British Consul from merchants, which deals only with the imports by the three routes mentioned. Thus to the £34,570 representing the entire value of the British and British Indian trade by the Seistan route we have to add imports worth £59,329 by the Bunder Abbas route, £26,484 via Bushire, and £18,060 the value of imports by the Tabriz route. This gives the total of British trade during the year as £138,443 as the lowest estimate, a figure which, as the report points out, is far from being contemptible when the enormous difficulties in the way of British traders are considered.

Russia with her great advantages of geographical position and bounties is, of course, a long way ahead, the Customs statistics crediting her with trade to the value of £646 398. Afghanistan contributes only £88,004 to the entire volume. At the top of the list of British and British Indian imports into the two provinces stands tea, the value of which was £50,267. Russia supplies the sugar of which she has the monopoly, while we retain that of tea. The imports of indigo by British firms were valued at £18,402, but this trade as well as that of the local dyers is threatened by the increasing supplies of cheap Russian prints and chintzes. There is a great demand in Khorasan and Seistan for textile fabrics, but here again Russian traders favoured by the bounty system are getting the pull. British woollen and cotton piece-goods imported during the year represented only a value of £34,418, and merchants, in face of the competition of the cheap cotton fabrics of Russia, are said to regard it as only a question of time for the British goods to be driven from the Khorasan markets. We retain a surer hold with woollen goods, but in regard to yarn again we are experiencing the same results of Russia's bounty-fed competition as in the matter of cotton piece-goods. Formerly we enjoyed a monopoly of the yarn trade in these provinces, but the Russian manufacturer came along with a striped print resembling a cloth much in use among the Turkomans and Kurds and made locally from Indian dyed yarn, with the result that the local manufacture was destroyed. The yarn cloth industry of the provinces has, we are told, ceased to exist, and with it a large part of the demand for Indian yarn. The total value of last year's yarn imports was only £7,200. As tea forms the largest item of our trade with Seistan and Khorasan so sugar is the stand-by of Russia. The total value of Russian sugar imported during the year was £144,625, or over forty per cent. of the entire Russian imports. How it is done is shown by the fact that, owing to the bounties, sugar is sold in Khorasan at half the price demanded at Ashkabad. Against our £34,418 for textiles Russia rejoices in a trade worth £115,799, her bounty system having enabled her to capture and retain the Khorasan market with cotton goods admittedly inferior to the English. Kerosine oil and paper are also commodities in the supply of which Russia practically stands alone. Wool and ghee constitute the contribution of Afghanistan. In the matter of exports from Seistan and Khorasan Russia again naturally holds a commanding position. She absorbs ninety per cent. of the entire export trade of the provinces, taking raw cotton, wool, hides and skins, dried fruits, live stock, shawls, carpets, opium, and certain coloured Persian cotton fabrics which the Russian textile manufacturers have not yet been able to imitate. Exports to India by the Seistan route amounted to only £6,668, and by the other routes were no greater.

The greater part of the British Indian trade with Seistan still passes by the Bunder Abbas route. The Persian loves the old ways best, but the Quetta-Nushki route is growing in popularity in spite of the Persian trader's objection to direct dealing with Customs' officials and despite difficulties of another kind. The Baluchistan Agency report gives particulars of an attack made on a party of pilgrims travelling by the Nushki route last year. A number of trans-frontier badmashes attached themselves to the caravan and when the men of the pilgrim party were loitering behind they seized the valuables of the women and children. The men coming up made a vigorous fight with the gang, and though armed only with sticks and stones were able to drive them off. One of the pilgrims was, however, so badly hurt that he died from his injuries. The leader of the badmashes was captured some weeks later by sowars, but the rest of the band after being protected by a trans-frontier tribe eventually scattered and successfully evaded capture. The incident had a bad effect on the popularity of the Nushki route as the details of the occurence were magnified by persons opposed to the adoption of this road. It was asserted that not one but several caravans had been raided, and the entire companies of pilgrims massacred. The route is, however, considerably safer than that by Bunder Abbas, this attack having been the only one of its kind during four and a half years. The Nushki route, too, is furnished with rest-houses and good wells at every stage, advantages which cannot be claimed for the Bunder Abbas road. The Persian merchants who favour the latter route usually passes their own camel transport, and the idea is still fixed in their minds that if they traded to Quetta their animals would be impressed for Government service. Notwithstanding these deterrent factors 49 per cent. of the trade of Seistan and Kain during 1901-1902, passed by the Quetta-Nushki route, and there can be no doubt that the proportion will be greatly increased as the merchants realised the greater facilities this road offers compared with the way by Bunder Abbas.

AUTOMOBILISM IN ENGLAND.

AUTOMOBILISM as a pastime underwent extensive and rapid development in England during the year 1902. The automobile previous to last year could number but few adherents. It was viewed with prejudice and suspicion. But now the Automobile Club has become the largest association in the world devoted to the pursuit of automobilism, and more than that the provinces have taken up the pastime, and clubs are springing up in every town. That the movement is a healthy one and not the mere outcome of a momentary craze is quite evident, and it seems quite possible that just as cycling captured the masses of the people so will automobilism take hold of the class who can afford to enjoy its pleasures. One significant feature of the year's progress has been the development in respect of the use of the automobile for trade purposes. All over England tradesmen are adopting the motor car for purposes of traction. The corporations and municipal bodies are also taking the matter up, and are beginning to realise the advantages which motor traction offers. Even the city of Westminster is now using motor cars for municipal purposes. Another remarkable development is the establishment of a motor postal service between Manchester and Liverpool. This suggests interesting possibilities, and it is quite certain as has more than once been pointed out by the "Autocar" that there are endless chances for the light delivery van. In this connection the trials of the Automobile Club have had a good deal to do with the spread of the movement. One of the events of the year so far as automobilism, regarded from the point of view of sport, is concerned was the winning of the Gordon-Bennett Cup by an English car. This is by far the greatest achievement a British-built car has yet accomplished, but it is likely to be the forerunner of still more significant successes, for several new firms have been started within the last twelve months, and the successes of English-built cars in the reliability trials held by the Automobile Club in September last were good evidence that real progress has been made. It will possibly be remembered also that two of the best machines were the product of new firms—a fact which shows that English makers are entering into the race with the full intention of doing themselves justice; and of raising the standard of the British made car. Moreover two British manufacturers secured awards at the Paris Automobile Show, one of the very best indications that could be produced that so far as the industry is concerned England is coming to the fore.

THE CARIBBEAN CRATERS.

WHAT is the secret of the extraordinary fascination which danger seems to exercise over men of all countries? It is certainly a fact that where danger is there will men be also. One of the most extraordinary feats in the way of mountain climbing and exploration which have been attempted lately was the ascent of the Caribbean Craters, the volcanoes which created the fearful holocaust in St. Vincent and Martinique. This enterprise was undertaken by Mr. Geo. Carroll Curtis and Dr. E. O. Hovey, both American gentlemen of some reputation in the geographical and scientific world. These two men ascended the La Souffriere and Mount Pelee craters and amid blinding rain, the falling of molten rocks which exploded with the roar of monstrous bombs, the emission of hissing and sulphur laden steam, took notes and photos. Their most weird adventure occurred on the edge of the Mount Pelee crater three thousand four hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. There they were deserted by all their guides, whom the fearful rumblings, the hissing and cracking of the molten and half solidified lava, had driven away to the charred but still firmer ground of the valley below. They stood and gazed into the sea of molten lava which was miles in circumference, they saw precipitous cliffs fall bodily by hundreds of tons into the fearsome chasm, and they lay hidden time after time in thick clouds of brown and sulphurous vapour which ascended continually from the bowels of the earth. Whilst they remained there taking observations the volcanic outbursts from the crater were so awe-inspiring and so ominous that several vessels in the harbour below quickly weighed anchor and steamed away from the scene of danger. It was probably the most awe-inspiring position for two men to be placed in that it would be possible to conceive of. On the summit of La Souffriere also they encountered some terrible experiences. There the water from the river continually made its way into the cracks of the solidifying lava and burst into steam, huge jets of cotton like vapour being forced out of the cavities in the ground and ascending and obscuring great tracts of country. Dr. Hovey passed one of these cracks when an emission of vapour occurred, and he found that to move was impossible. His comrade who was high up above on the mountain was completely blotted out from view, and the suspense of waiting until the great rolling cloud had descended down the mountain side was more terrible than most folks would have been able to bear. The two men passed through an adventure out of which few people expected them to come alive, and they have written an account of their experiences which is much more exciting than a book of imagination.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

THREE more volumes of evidence and appendices, and the report, with appendices and summary of the Indian Plague Commission, have just been issued by order of Government. The evidence and the finding of the Commission have been already published. But they are now issued under the stamp of official sanction and without any addendum to show whether Government has changed its collective mind on the wisdom of measures adopted. The report of the judicial inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths in the Punjab may probably produce new and valuable information, as will show improvements to be necessary, but we have reason to believe, at all events, that in the preparation of serum old methods will be again resorted to instead of those introduced since the time the Plague Commission concluded its inquiry.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE Police Commission arrived in Calcutta on Saturday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY intends, it is understood, to pay a visit to Allahabad on his way up-country at the end of the Calcutta season.

THE arrangement under which the Thagi and Dacoity Department is absorbed in the Home Department will probably involve an increase in the Secretariat of the latter.

THE opinions of the Local Governments regarding the recommendation of the Universities Commission are expected to reach the Government of India before the close of the current session in Calcutta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the weeek ending 3rd January, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 2,382,855 maunds and Rs. 25,330 in the earnings.

THE plague appears to be established all down the Nerbudda Valley. Commencing from Jubbulpore, it has gradually extended through Narsingpur and Hosangabad as far as Khandwa. At Jubbulpore the disease is severe, and large numbers of the people have forsaken the city.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Bombay District accompanied by a staff officer, visited the H. M. S. Flagship Highflyer and the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy yesterday. On his leaving the respective vessels a salute of nine guns was fired in his honour.

THERE will be published in a few days a volume entitled "At Delhi," by Mr. Lovat Fraser. The book, which is bound in cloth and comprises three hundred pages, will contain the series of letters published by the "Times of India" during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Its price is three rupees.

A SAD fatality took place at Lahore Government Telegraph Office on Friday afternoon. Mr. Nagle, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, shot himself in the head with a revolver. The bullet having passed through his temples perforated two zinc partitions and was flattened against a wall. Nothing is known to account for the act. The deceased official was very popular with the men, and leaves a large family.

THE old proverb that when one part of Australasia is down another is up is exemplified with Westralia and the Eastern States. While the latter are perishing in the grip of the drought, Western Australia is prospering to a degree never conceived ten years ago. During the past decade the population has increased at the rate of over 150 per cent. and this growth has been maintained in every stage of the national life.

SOME misconception having arisen in regard to M. Victorien Sardou's forthcoming play, "Dante," it may be pointed out that Beatrice, far from "writhing and declaiming before a sympathetic audience in purgatorial pains," does not appear in the Inferno at all. In fact, all published statements to the contrary notwithstanding, Beatrice is only seen as a heavenly spirit in the drama which Sir Henry Irving will produce at Drury Lane in April.

IT is a noteworthy fact, as has been pointed out by Mr. W. Wallace, C.M.G., Deputy Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, that the Hausas believe in a prophecy that only thirteen Fulani Sultans will reign, after which the blessing which they are supposed to inherit from Dan Fodio will depart and another Power will succeed the Fulani. Abdur Rehman's successor is the twelfth of his race, and—significant fact—this year will see British soldiers in Sokoto for the first time.

Now that Marconi has triumphantly established telegraphic communication between Europe and America without the aid of a cable, there seems every prospect of his invention being applied over ocean areas in other parts of the world. Thus Ceylon can be linked up with Australia and Hongkong, Madras with Singapore, and so on. India is unquestionably deeply interested in this matter of wireless telegraphy, and one installation might well be tried at once. The Andamans offer a good field for the experiment, as communication with them would be most valuable for meteorological purposes, to give warning of the cyclonic storms that sweep the Bay of Bengal at certain seasons of the year. The islands can be placed in touch either with Rangoon, Madras, or Saugor Island, whichever place may be considered best adapted for the purpose. This proposal has been before the public for the last three years, but as the Marconi system had not fully proved its merits no practical steps were taken. Now, however, that the inventor has confounded those who doubted his methods, there can be no reason for further hesitation on the part of the Government of India in this matter of communication with the Andamans. A meteorological reporting station in the Bay has long been urgently required, and its establishment seems at last quite feasible.

THE POISON WIND.

[BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY.]

ALL day long the wind had howled and raged round the bungalow tenanted by the captain of the Aden troop, dashing the fine desert sand through the interstices of wood with which it was built, and the heavy "chicks" or blinds which surrounded the verandah. It lay in an impalpable powder upon everything animate and inanimate, and infused itself liberally into everything of an eatable or drinkable nature. The Captain and the stranger within his gates had been astir early, and the former had put the combined force of cavalry and camelry which he commanded through a series of intricate manœuvres, which the latter, galloping wildly about the desert on a half-broken Nejdee stallion, had declared could have had no object but his immediate destruction. "You first rounded me up with the camel men, and then the entire troop, headed by yourself, charged me yelling like fiends in torment. I decline to represent the enemy on another occasion, it is too nerve-shaking." The Captain laughed and knocked the stranger's sun helmet over his eyes, and then both men went off to their baths and endeavoured fruitlessly to imagine that they were any cooler for the process of tubbing. After breakfast the stranger sat down to the heat-warped tinkling piano and trolled out "The long, long Indian day" in a sweet powerful baritone, and as he closed the instrument turned to his host and said, "It's all before us." Many there be, writes Commander E. Hamilton Currey in the "Pall Mall Gazette," who have sojourned "in a barren and dry land where no water is" who will require no great effort of memory to picture the day as lived out on the burning isthmus of Khor-Maksa. The thermometer climbed slowly up with the sun, and the dreary howl of the wind which brought neither coolness nor refreshment with it got upon the nerves and caused a futile exasperation. Half asleep in long chairs, the men dozed and smoked endless cheroots or played picquet for enormous imaginary stakes. They ate gritty meals, and attempted to persuade themselves that the regulation thimbleful of whisky to an ocean of soda water had quenched their thirst. At last the horses came round again, and a gallop on the beach before dinner sent them back dripping to their baths again. The full moon flooded the desert with its silvery light as they sat after dinner in the verandah, and the wind had dropped, for which small mercy they were grateful.

"You are waiting on here for some news of your travelling companion," said the Captain; "where did you leave him?" "I left him at Baghdad," answered the stranger, "and since then he has been to Riad, in Nejd, to try and buy horses from the Sultan. He hadn't a ghost of a chance of getting any, as the Arabs never sell the pure-bred ones, but he would try. Then he came back to Kateef in Hasa and travelled by land to Muscat; he left there in a dhow for Ras Bartak, to travel through Hadramaut to Yemen, and if the Bedouins haven't snaffled him he ought to be hereabouts soon." "Does he know that the Bedouins consider themselves at liberty to relieve him of all his possessions as a sort of octroi duty for passing through their country?" asked the Captain. "Can't say, I'm sure," replied the other; "but I can answer for it they'll find 'the Traveller,' as the Arabs in the north call him, a pretty tough customer if they try and stop him." The conversation died down and the men sought their beds, represented by string charpoys, on the roof of the bungalow.

The coolest hour of the twenty-four was now with them, if one hour can be said to be cooler than another in the desert in August, and soon both were fast asleep. At three o'clock in the morning the stranger woke to find the Captain standing over him. "It is boot and saddle, my boy. Your friend 'the Traveller' has got himself into a pretty fix." The stranger sat up on his charpoy and thrust his legs into his white riding breeches. "What's up?" he inquired curtly. "A Bedouin has just ridden in on an ashavee, as they call their fast-riding dromedaries, to say that he is one of the escort of the Traveller. The latter refused to stand and deliver to a local sheikh at a well some hundred miles from here, and in consequence has been attacked. He has zareeba'd his camels, and is holding out, and his escort must fight or have their throats cut, consequently they're going it, but as there are only twenty all told, including the Traveller and his English servant, things are going a bit rocky. This man escaped, as no one could come up with his ashavee. He says they have plenty of food, and the only question is if they can hold out till help reaches them. I've picked my twenty best camels, and I'm off; no time to communicate with the chief. Are you coming? Remember, it will be pretty warm." The other man buckled on his spurs and caught up a camel whip. "Don't let's waste any time," was his answer. Guided by the Bedouin the party pushed out into the desert, the soft pad-pad of the camels' feet carrying them along at a good five miles an hour. "It's a race," said the Captain to the stranger, "and I doubt we shan't be in time, as that chap," pointing to the dim figure of the Bedouin in front, "says that the ground is broken and bad going some thirty miles from here."

At six o'clock the punctual sun made its appearance, and the sufferings of the rescuers began. Through the blinding glare they plodded, rocking to and fro to the terrible camel gait, while the sun roasted them from above and the intolerable refracted heat struck them upwards from below. But the men, seasoned Indian cavalry soldiers, were tough and in hard condition, and the two Englishmen were inured to desert conditions of life. It was bad enough in the desert, but six hours' rapid travelling brought them to the broken country. Here naked rocks and sandy craggy precipices were intersected by long narrow defiles in which tamarisk bushes, dwarf acacia and euphorbia were the only vegetation. Here and there a stagnant, brackish pool remained from last winter's rains, and once they stopped and allowed the camels to drink, while the men of the expedition crouched in the shade of a black, beetling wall of rock and made an apology for a meal. Tough and determined as they were, it was all but daybreak before they cleared the broken country and emerged once more into the desert. One hour before sunrise they rested and slept, and then, aching in every muscle, half-blinded, and scorched to the bone they started again. It was twenty-six hours since they started, and twenty miles of smooth going lay before them. The Captain gripped hard on his camel whip, and muttered in a husky whisper to the stranger, "Please God, we'll be in time yet?" "Please God!" answered the other; but in both men's hearts the hope was low. Three hours they rode, when suddenly smote upon their ears a hollow, soughing sound, and far ahead of them the sand began to shift and dance; it got cooler. The Bedouin suddenly threw up his hand, and, wheeling his camel, ranged alongside the Captain. He muttered a few words, and the officer halted the party. "What's up now?", inquired the stranger. "Look out there," was the answer, "the simoom!" "What of it, we must push on." The Captain gave a short laugh. "Push on! It is certain death." "Why?" "No man or beast can stand the breath of the poison wind, as the Arabs call it; by the mercy of God it is going away from us, but I greatly fear for the Traveller and his party; not from Bedouins now, they will have seen the signs of the approaching simoom and will have cleared out, but if it passes over the well where they are encamped God help them." "But what makes it worse than any other hurricane?" "Just this: all those old women's tales of moving columns of sand are nonsense, but there in the centre of that storm is an air no one can breathe."

A thick haze now obscured the sun, and in the far distance where the simoom raged a livid violet pall seemed to brood over the yellow sand. The roar of the distant hurricane became fainter and fainter, and in an hour it had passed altogether, and once again the relief party pushed on. An hour and a half more and the Bedouin waved his spear wildly over his head, and the swift, tireless ashavee that he bestrode lengthened its stride and shot ahead. Very soon a few stunted palm trees came in sight and urging their beasts to top speed, the little company reached the encampment of the Traveller. As the Captain had predicted, no sign of living Bedouins was to be seen, but outside the camp lay stretched in death three motionless dark forms, and the corpses of two camels.

Another five minutes and they had arrived. Three of the defenders lay dead, and of the twenty camels but fourteen were able to move. They had formed a living rampart. Fortunately the centre of the poison wind had not passed over the camp, but all the survivors were suffering more or less from its unpleasantly close proximity.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER.

A RUMOUR OF TROUBLE.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the situation in regard to the question of the delimitation of the Aden hinterland appears to be becoming acute. A movement of British troops from Aden towards the interior is reported. The Turks on their side are strengthening the cordon on the frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

The report cabled by Reuter's Constantinople correspondent of friction in the Aden hinterland is not confirmed by the information which has reached India direct from the locality concerned.

This shows that the British and Turkish Commission have been halted for many months at a place called Dali, but that they are now proceeding under an agreement with Constantinople along the border towards the north-east. This advance has necessitated the sending of some two hundred men from Aden to Dali to keep open the communication, in the rear of the British Commission, the country being uncivilised, and supplies for the four hundred men composing the escort requiring to be looked after.

No friction however has resulted, and the relations between the Turkish and British representatives are of the friendliest description.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA WAR.

CASTRO'S GUARANTEES.

CUSTOMS AS SECURITY.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Castro's guarantees are considered by America to be reasonable. They include an offer to transfer the entire Customs system to the co-operating Powers for the collection of the indemnities, and authorise the Powers to place an official in each Custom house for that purpose.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Bowen has announced that he has good reason to believe that the Venezuelan dispute will soon be satisfactorily settled.

SOUTH AFRICA.

IRRECONCILABLES RECONCILED.

Delarey, addressing a crowd at Ventersdorp in Dutch, said that Mr. Chamberlain was the man to set things right. He urged the Boers to be loyal to the new Government.

Eleven prominent Boer irreconcilables, who had sworn never to take the hand of a national scout, have resolved, after hearing Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Potchefstroom, to bury animosities and co-operate with the British.

MOROCCO.

The Pretender is advancing on Fez, and a dicisive battle is imminent.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

The Panama Canal Treaty has been published. By its provision the United States guarantee the neutrality of the territory in the canal zone. Colombia agrees not to cede or lease to other powers any territory for coaling stations which would interfere with the protection and free use of the canal.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

EASTERN POWER'S DEMANDS.

OBJECTIONS TO AN OFFICIAL.

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

The "Kolnische Zeitung's" Seoul correspondent telegraphs on the 23rd instant that Japan has demanded that the late Finance Minister should not be employed in any official capacity.

Korea has repudiated Japan's right to interfere in her internal affairs.

Japan has repeated the demand, adding that in the event of non-compliance Korea will lose Japan's friendship.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 16th instant, left for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day, and steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia at 9 a.m. to-day.

SIR ALEXANDER RENDALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

Sir Alexander Rendall, the famous railway engineer, is now touring in Upper India, and arrives in Calcutta on the 2nd February.

THE TEA CLEARING HOUSE.

PROBABLE RECONSTITUTION.

A cablegram, to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 25th instant, states:—There is every probability of reconstitution of the tea clearing House on broad lines.

THE SUFFOLK MURDER CASE.

JURY AGAIN DISAGREE.

At the second trial of the Sunday School Superintendent Gardiner, for the extraordinary murder of a girl in Suffolk, the jury again disagreed.

[William Gardiner is accused of having murdered a servant girl at Peasenhall, Suffolk. The case created a great sensation as the names of the murdered girl and Gardiner a Sunday School Superintendent, and former local preacher, had been unfavourably linked. At the first trial of the accused in November last the Jury at Ipswich assizes disagreed. The murder was committed during the night and the defence of Gardiner took the form of proving an alibi.]

THE CENTURY BALL IN CALCUTTA.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND INVITATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 26.

It is stated that fifteen thousand invitations have been issued for the Century Ball here to-night.

LATER.

The Century Ball took place here to-night. Lord Curzon wore a blue uniform with gold epaulettes, powdered wig, and quene of Lord Wellesly. Lord Kitchener was in red gold-laced General's uniform of Sir Arthur Wellesley. Lady Curzon was in cloth of gold with a diamond tiara.

THE PEACE CELEBRATION OF 1803.

Lord Valentia, who wrote a charming book of travels, visited Calcutta during the reign of the great Marquis of Wellesley. The day he landed in January 1803, there happened to be a grand party at Government House in honor of the Peace. It was the first occasion of a public entertainment being given in the new Viceregal Palace, which had only lately been completed, and on this score as well as for an illustration of the times, we extract the following account of it from Lord Valentia's travels:—"The state rooms were for the first time lighted up. At the upper end of the largest was placed a very rich Persian carpet, and in the centre of that a musnud of crimson and gold, formerly composing part of the ornaments of Tippoo Sultan's throne. On this was a rich chair and stool of State for Lord Wellesley; on each side, three chairs for the members of council and judges. Down to the door on both sides of the room, were seats for the ladies in which they were placed according to the strict rules of precedence, which is here regulated by the seniority of the husband in the Company's service. About ten Lord Wellesley arrived, attended by a large body of aides-de-camp, &c., and after receiving, in the northern verandah, the compliments of some of the native Princes, and the vakeels of the others, took his seat. The dancing then commenced and continued till supper. The room was not sufficiently lighted up, yet still the effect was beautiful. The row of chunam pillars, which supported each side, together with the rest of the room were of a shining white, that gave a contrast to the different dresses of the Company. Lord Wellesley wore the Orders of St. Patrick and the Crescent in diamonds. Many of the European ladies were also richly ornamented with jewels. The black dress of the male Armenians was pleasing from the variety; and the costly, though unbecoming habits of their females, together with the appearance of officers, nabobs, Persians and natives, resembled a masquerade. It excelled it in one respect; the character were well supported, and the costume violated by no one. About eight hundred people were present, who found sufficient room at supper, in the marble hall below, whence they were summoned about one o'clock to the different verandahs to see the fireworks and illuminations. The side of the citadel facing the palace was covered with a blaze of light, and all the approaches were lined with lamps suspended from bamboos. The populace stole much of the oil; and as it was impossible to light so great a range at one time, the effect was inferior to what it ought to have been. The fireworks were indifferent, except the rockets, which were superior to any I ever beheld. They were discharged from mortars on the ramparts of the citadel. The colors also of several of the pieces were excellent; and the merit of singularity, at least, might be attributed to a battle between two elephants of fire, which by rollers were driven against each other.

The Calcutta palace is not merely one of the most superb, but also one of the most interesting buildings in Her Majesty's dominions. The approach to it is up a colossal flight of steps, so spacious that a large number of the inhabitants of the town can assemble in it to greet an arriving Viceroy. Immediately on entering you find yourself in the great marble banqueting hall, capable of holding with ease more than a hundred guests, and so lofty that palm trees are frequently introduced on the occasion of great entertainments, and the tables of the guests are laid beneath their spreading branches. There are white pillars down the whole length of this noble chamber; and at the end of the vista, an admirable finish to the general effect, is the throne room. But the marble hall is only the vestibule to an apartment of greater dimension—the ball room, where as many as two thousand guests are sometimes received, and the general look of which is that of a Royal State room. The plan of the whole house is curious, and is exactly suited to an Indian climate. From four corners of a central block of buildings, in which are the reception rooms just mentioned, and others of lesser magnitude, long corridors radiate communicating at a considerable distance with four wings, each of which virtually constitutes a separate and detached house. Each of these wings is so built that from whatever side the wind comes—north, south, east or west—a thorough draught can be obtained through every room. In one of these wings the Viceroy has his own establishment, his private rooms, and offices of State. In the same wing, and immediately adjoining it, are the Political Secretary's room, the aide-de-camps' room, and waiting room; while on the floor below are the Private Secretary's office, and rooms for the staff of under-secretaries and clerks, whose services are in perpetual requisition to deal with the mountains of papers which daily come before the Viceroy. So far as its ornaments and fittings are concerned, the whole house is a curious miscellany of trophies and historical associations. The council room and some of the corridors are lined with portraits of ex-Viceroys—Warren Hastings, Wellesley and others. The marble hall abounds with busts of the Roman Emperors, the busts captured from a French man of war, and ranged along the walls; while chandeliers of rare beauty hang in each of the principal apartments, also some taken from the French.

QUETTA AND THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Captain Webb Ware reports that each of the twenty bungalows which mark stages between Quetta and the Persian Frontier now have furniture, water, grass, and firewood so that the traders can go through with light baggage.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Lady Miller, the Hon. F. Curzon, the Earl of Durham, Lady Anne Lambton, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Craigie, and Miss Thesiger have arrived at Government House here.

THE CONVICTION OF LYNCH.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

A portion of the press intimates that it would not be sorry if Lynch were hanged.

The "Times" demands that his sentence, if commuted, be penal servitude for life or imprisonment for a long term.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The Hampshire Regiment will now go intact to Aden, as owing to detachments with the Boundary Commission there will be accommodation at Aden. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to quarter a part of the regiment as usual at Deolali or other station.

Lieutenant Forbes, Shropshire Light Infantry, Poona, has been posted to the Bombay Gommand for appointment to Staff Corps, his battalion leaving for home.

Second-Lieutenant Shine, 18th Hussars, is permitted to resign his commission.

As further supplies of Lee Enfield rifles reach India, the British and Native cavalry will be re-armed, all carbines being discarded.

The Royal Warrant, dated the 15th December, abolishing the designation "Indian Staff Corps" and substituting "Indian Army" in lieu thereof is published. The Warrant states that this change of designation will in no way affect the conditions of service of the Staff Corps officers or of the remaining officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army who did not join the Staff Corps. The change came into effect on the 1st instant.

If the regular troops are withdrawn from Datta Khel in the Tochi, the 2nd Punjab Infantry will move from the Tochi to Nowshera, the 22nd Punjab Infantry from Rawalpindi proceeding to Dera Ismael Khan and Shahur outposts.

In connection with the grant of honorary rank to deserving Native officers on retirement, announced on the 1st January, an Indian Army Circular laying down the regulations considered necessary will shortly be issued.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NIZAM.

H. H. NIZAM-UL-MULK Asaf Jah Nawab Mir Mehbub Ali Khan Fateh Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Delhi. His Highness was expected to arrive at an earlier hour during the day, but the special train did not enter the Victoria Terminus station till five o'clock in the afternoon (railway time). On the train arriving at the station his Highness was received by a deputation from the Government House, consisting of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government; Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; and Captain Balmain, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, together with Major Haig, Political Officer with H. H. the Nizam. A guard of honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 21st Bombay Infantry, together with band and colours, under three native officers, paraded in review order on the station platform. At the station floral presents were made to his Highness by Nawabzada Naserullakhan, Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and Mr. Chunilal Panalal. His Highness then proceeded to the Zenana Saloons and personally superintended the escorting of the Royal Zenana to the carriages waiting in a line at a very short distance from the railway train. A long line of carriages conveying the Royal Zenana having started, his Highness entered the State carriage from the Government House, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Afsar-ud-Dowla Khan Bahadur, A.-D.-C., and drove to the Readymoney House on Napean Sea Road. His Highness was accompanied by Prince Usman Ali Pasha, Heir Apparent; Mr. M. F. Egerton, tutor to the Prince; Sadiq Jang Bahadur; Ekhal Yar Jang Bahadur; Captain Usman Yar Jang Bahadur; Fasih-ul-Mulk Dagh Saheb, the Poet Laureate; Molvi Ahmed Hussein, Personal Secretary; Dr. Lukman-ud-Dowla, Staff Surgeon; Hakim Abdur-Rezak, Native Physician; Naser Navaz-ud-dowla Bahadur, A-D-C; Asadyar ud-dowla Bahadur, A-D-C; Afzal Nawab Jang Bahadur; Nawab Davar-ul-Mulk Bahadur; and Mr. P. Rangaya Naidu, Assistant to the Personal Secretary; and a retinue of 140 followers during the journey from Delhi to Bombay. The special train left Delhi on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and having stayed for two days in Agra, came down to Bombay. The arrangements for the reception of his Highness at the Victoria Terminus station were made by Nawab Sayed Sardar Ali Khan. A very large portion of the platform was carpetted and chairs and sofas were arranged on it for the accommodation of the visitors. The platform arrangements were under the supervision of Mr. Ryan, the Station Master, and Mr Haytie, the Assistant Station Master, Victoria Terminus. There was a large concourse of people present at the station. His Highness having been garlanded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, the sons of Mr. Panalal Puranchand, his Highness's Jewellers, made usual obeisance to his Highness, and presented flowers. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting battery. His Highness will stay in Bombay for about a week.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

THE whole of the troops in Garrison paraded yesterday morning on the general parade ground, Esplanade, for inspection by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, commanding the Forces at Bombay. The troops that took part in the parade were the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Callwell R.A.; 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Eccles; the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), under Major C. E. Carnegy; the 23rd Bombay Rifles, under Major Delamain; and a wing of the 19th Bombay Infantry under Captain Daunt. The various regiments having entered the ground with their respective bands playing, took up their position facing east in a single line from right to left in the following order:—The Royal Garrison Artillery; the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; the 21st Bombay Infantry; the 23rd Bombay Rifles; and the 19th Bombay Infantry. The bands and the recruits were located in rear of the line. The whole parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District, Captain Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General being present. At half-past 7 o'clock Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Brigadier-General Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant General; Major Baynes, Assistant Military Secretary; and Captain Sandys, A.-D-C., arrived, and was received with a general salute from the troops. The Union Jack was at once hoisted on the staff, and the Lieutenant-General, accompanied by his staff and General Sir James Willcocks, went round and inspected the line, commencing from the Royal Garrison Artillery, the massed band playing during the inspection. He next inspected the recruits who were in rear of the line and the newly promoted non-commissioned officers. At the conclusion of the inspection the Lieutenant-General rode back and took up his position at the saluting base. The troops then formed up in quarter column and marched past in double companies. When the troops had got to the other end, they returned in reverse order, and marched past in mass. They were then drawn up to the left of the saluting point, where Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks informed them of the opinion formed by the Lieutenant-General regarding the parade. The parade was then dismissed and the troops marched to their quarters.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

AIR—(*Bonny Dundee.*)

To the Chiefs and the Princes 'twas CURZON who spoke,
"Ere this show is well over we're like to be broke;
But the date has been fixed, so from near and from far
We must up and away to the Delhi Durbar.
So fill up the howdah and fling the rupee;
Give your turbans a toss for your Emp'ror and me:
With Lord K. as a comet and me as the star
There'll be lots of good light at the Delhi Durbar!"
He has climbed to his seat, and he looks mighty bold
In the flame of his scarlet, the gleam of his gold.
And it's Ho! for our Raj, and and it's Pooh for the Czar,
When Lord Curzon sets out for the Delhi Durbar.

* * * *

Oh, the Rajah speaks up, and it's "Bring me my sacks:
I've the money to spend, and I'll spend it in lakhs:
Let my palace bide empty, my gates stand ajar,
For I'm off, I and mine, to the Delhi Durbar."
And the Ryot takes stock of his fields and his rice;
He has sorted his savings and counted the price:
'Tis a year of no rent for the grim Zemindar
When the Ryot looks in at the Delhi Durbar.
Then up with the standard and let it fly free,
And salute it, salute it, with thirty times three!
And shout, each civilian, and soldier, and tar,
With the rest of our world, for the Delhi Durbar!
"So fill up the howdah and fling the rupee;
Give your turbans a toss for your Emp'ror and me:
With Lord K. as a comet and me as a star
There'll be lots of good light at the Delhi Durbar!"

"Tis," in *Punch.*

THE International Exhibition at Athens, which is to be opened on the 7th April, does not seem to have attracted much notice in India, and yet this country will send specimens and products, manufactures and art work to compete for the medals and diplomas offered. The time fixed for the receipt of exhibits closes on the 14th March, but the Committee of organisation have notified that they will receive articles up to the 14th July, where delay in sending seems to have been justified, provided that all applications for space, etc., have been made before the 28th February. The General Manager is Mr. J. Deanworth, Athens, who may be trusted to look after the interests of intending exhibitors at a distance. It is expected that the Exhibition will attract many visitors from various parts of Europe and America, as it will be made specially attractive. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son or their agents can give all necessary information to those who may desire either to send articles to the Exhibition or to visit Athens as sightseers.

MR. E. M. SLATER.

TO-DAY Bombay loses in Mr. E. M. Slater, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, a citizen who has upheld during his long residence of thirty-two years in India the best traditions of the English Saheb. The twenty-two years he spent in this city have been broken by less furlough than even the most energetic Anglo-Indian indulges in, and yet we are glad to see that he retires in the full enjoyment of health, and unspoiled by his long and arduous years of work for the keen appreciation of the rest that is now his well-earned due. As a business man his name stands high in European commercial circles and the native bazaar alike, and as a private individual his hosts of friends testify to the esteem in which he is held. His hand has been ever ready to assist those who needed a pull over a rough road, and his purse was willingly and generously opened to the frequent calls that give opportunity to the benevolent in Bombay to exercise the virtue of charity. Mr. Slater, though naturally of a reserved and retiring nature, was always foremost when good service had to be done, and he will be long missed in every section of Bombay society. His familiar figure was well-known and his presence appreciated as steward at the Bombay and Poona races for many years, where he unfailingly supported the true interests of sport and ungrudgingly gave the scanty leisure of a busy man to further the pastime that invariably attracts all lovers of horses. He sustained with the steady sympathy of a connoisseur and an active committeeman the Bombay Arts Exhibition in its struggle for existence. Mr. Slater's facile hand and cue will be long missed when billiard tournaments gather the skilful round the green tables of the Clubs. Nor must we forget that in losing Mr. Slater, we also say good-bye to Mrs. Slater, who has been the centre and focus of many good works and pleasant social times in Bombay. Ever ready when asked to generously utilize the considerable organising talent which was specially her own, Mrs. Slater joined with an inspiring energy in whatever object was on foot for the amelioration of the lot of the less lucky of the inhabitants of Bombay. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slater retire from our midst, leaving pleasant recollections of their cheery hospitality and their helpful sympathy which their European and native friends will not easily forget. Every one will wish them a pleasant tour and a long life in the enjoyment of relaxation from work in their "ain countree."

THE DEATH AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your telegram from Poona about the death of a student in the College Hostel I may be allowed to say that the student who died there was not a resident student. He was staying outside the quarters, and had apparently caught the infection in the house where he resided as a case had occurred there. He was invited by one of the students on Sunday, and in the evening complained of being feverish and so stayed there for the night. The next day a doctor was consulted, and he said that the fever was due to a spider bite, a wound from which was visible on his left shoulder. The next day he rapidly lost strength and grew delirious. He was consequently removed to a tent outside the quarters as he had no friends in the town, and died the next day.

The students got rather nervous, and consequently the college has been closed till the 16th proximo.

The quarters and the mess-rooms are being thoroughly disinfected.—Yours, &c.,

R. P. PARANJPYE,
Acting Principal.

Fergusson College, Poona, January 24th.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK OFFICIAL AT COLOMBO.

THE magisterial inquiry in regard to the charges of defalcations against A. B. Canjemanaden, Ledger-keeper, National Bank of India, was continued at the Colombo Police Court on Jan. 19. Abdul Rahman, the manager of Abram Saibo & Co. was recalled, and produced the books of the firm, including the cash book for June, 1902, and the day book for the same period. Asked to show particulars of the cheque R317.16, on the 25th June, witness pointed out an entry: "Received from A. B. Canjemanaden one cheque for R317.16." That was the entry which corresponded to that in the ledger. There was a corresponding entry in the day book at p. 212. The transaction was explained in the ledger (p.230) under account particulars of A. B. Canjemanaden. There was a running account with him in that book. On the 24th June there appeared the entry: paid in cash personally R500" that meant paid by the firm to A. B. Canjemanaden. On the 31st of May that account was balanced showing that the firm owed him R100. On the 2nd June a cheque for R130 was received from Canjemanaden. From that date there were several entries until the 24th June. Between that and the 25th there were 14 entries, including this amount of R317'16. Three entries were cash entries the others being cheques. No particulars of the cheques were given in the books. There were no other books in the firm to give particulars whereby to trace the cheque for R317'16. On the 25th June, the balance of Canjemanaden's account showed R251'33 against him. To oblige the accused, because he held a high office at the bank, the firm used to cash crossed cheques for chetties recommended by him. This running account which appeared in the books was the account of such cheques cashed to oblige him. According to the books, it would seem that the firm had also lent the accused money. Cader Batcha, Accountant of P. Adam Saibo & Co., produced the firm's day book. On June 24th there appeared the entry:—"Received one cheque R1,682,82 from Canjapanader." The same day was "paid (to him) in cash R1,180." The "Canjapanader" was the accused. Accused had an account with the firm. On 31st May accused's balance was R142'03 to the accused's credit. From that date to 25th June there were there entries to accused's credit, all cheques. Non of the other books of the firm gave particulars of these cheques. There were four debit entries all cash. The balance was, on the 24th June, R444'85 to accused's credit. On July 3rd, R500 was paid him in cash. The amount paid out to accused during June was R1,552'50 and he had given cheques for R1,932'51 which included the four cheques and the previous balance. Witness could not say what the nature of the transactions of the firm with the accused was. Beyond what was shewn in the books, witness knew nothing personally.

This closed the evidence for the day and Mr. George de Saram stated that the Bank had information that the accused had an account in the Hongkong Bank, a statement of which it would be desirable to put in evidence.

Mr. Hellings acquiesced and adjourned the case for the 21st instant.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—A Retrospect is the title of a book written by Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of English Literature at the Deccan College. It is eminently calculated to interest past and present students of that Institution taking in as it does the records of the College from 1851 to the present time. It contains much information that might be studied with advantage by admirers or critics of the Indian educational system, explaining as it does the aims and methods of Indian Colleges. It preserves in its pages much that would otherwise be forgotten or rest upon uncertain tradition of the early days of this fine institution. Mr. Fraser in compiling this interesting book has had the assistance of old students as well as the Directors' Reports. There are six full page photographs giving views of the College, portraits of Professor Wordsworth, of a group of old students of 1879 with Professor Selby, Mr. G. W. Forrest and Professor K. L. Chattre in the centre; of R. G. Bhandarkar, of Professor Selby, and of Dastur Hoshang Jamasp. The list of old students gives a long array of names, many of which have been adjudged worthy of short notices relating their services in the posts to which they attained. It is instructive to observe the employments to which the students gravitated. By far the greater number became pleaders or clerks in Judges Courts, while a good many found places as assistant masters in schools or as sub-judges. Several rose to the post of head-masters and mamlatdar seemed a fairly favourite calling. The chapters on Student Life, College Aims, and The College Staff are interesting, and prove the earnest efforts made to introduce the spirit of genuine college life into this Deccan Institution. The book costs one rupee six annas, or by V. P. P. four annas more, and the profits arising from its sale will be presented to the College Gymkhana. Application for copies may be made to Mr. B. A. Sohoni, Deccan College.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATE.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

REDUCED TO Rs. 3,50,000.

THE ordinary adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

The President said it would be remembered that they had referred the budget back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration and the letter had now sent it back to the Corporation with a resolution which would presently be moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1903-1904, re-submitted by the Standing Committee be proceeded with, and that the resolution of the Committee recommending the fixing of the contribution payable to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust on the 1st April next from the Municipal fund under Section 72 of the Improvement Trust at Rs.5,12,000 be approved and adopted. He said the reasons which influenced the Standing Committe in recommending the payment of the full sum of Rs. 5,12,000, were these: The Standing Committee carefully considered the situation, and they had only two alternatives to adopt. One alternative was to fix the contribution at three lakhs and a half, which, the Trust had informed them, would be sufficient to balance their account for the ensuing year and to leave the Trust and Government to take any action they chose to recover the balance from the Corporation. The second alternative before the Standing Committee was to make provision for a full sum of Rs 5,12,000, and while not adopting a defiant attitude to recommend the Corporation to make a representation to Government for a re-arrangement of the contribution to be made to the Trust, in face of the altered financial condition of that body. Whatever financial forecasts might have been, when the Government started the Trust and made provisions in the Act for the income that body was to receive from various sources, it was a fact as far as he could see that those forecasts had not been fully realised. At present the City Improvement Trust had a balance to the credit of the general account of twelve lakhs of rupees, and it was estimated that the current year would supplement that sum by three lakhs of rupees, making a total of fifteen lakhs of rupees to the credit of the general account of that body. Then again the Standing Committee considered the fact that under Section 79 of the Improvement Trust Act it was distinctly provided that the balance to the credit of the general account of that body at the end of ten years was divisible under certain conditions, and barring a small contribution to the Government amounting to about three lakhs of rupees, the whole of the balance was payable to the Corporation. He had read the Act carefully, and his opinion as a layman was that under Section 79 of the Act, at the end of ten years, the Corporation's contribution for the previous year was to be refunded out of accumulated balance, and a certain amount was payable to Government, which was to be calculated on the basis of a sinking fund for vacant lands, which were open spaces. The whole of the contribution which would be payable to the Government at the end of ten years would be about two and a half to three lakhs of rupees. The balance to a certain maximum limit was payable to Government, and if there was a further balance it was to be divided between the Corporation and the Government. The amount which the Corporation would receive back from the Trust at the end of ten years would be about twenty to twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Bearing that fact in mind the Standing Committee thought that it was not desirable for the sake of a sum of a lakh and a half of rupees to take a hasty action in the matter, but to represent the whole case to Government requesting them to re-arrange the burden which should fall on the Corporation. The Standing Committee also thought it advisable not to take a defiant attitude by fixing their contribution to the Trust at three lakhs and a half, leaving the Government to take action under Section 81, which empowered them to attach the Municipal funds. Referring to the legal aspect of the question, Mr. Ibrahim said that following in the wake of the Corporation the Improvement Trust had also obtained counsel's opinion but they did not agree. If the Corporation did not adopt a hasty action and represented the whole case to the Government the position of the former would be stronger, and the Government was sure to see the justice of reducing every year the contribution payable to the Trust. But if the Government proved unreasonable, then it would be open to the Corporation to take any action they liked having regard to their legal position. Again even if they paid a three and a half lakhs of rupees to the Trust this year the ultimate saving at the end of ten years would be very small, because this year the Trust's budget would be balanced by a sum of three lakhs and a half, and as far as they could judge the year after that about four lakhs and a half would be required to balance the account, while during the remaining subsequent years a sum of five lakhs of rupees would barely suffice the requirements of the Trust. So the actual saving to the Corporation by adopting a procedure other than the one suggested by the Standing Committee, would be about two lakhs. Notwithstanding these reasons the Corporation was at liberty to take any action they liked in the matter. Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. K. D. Dadachanji moved as an amendment that in view of the large surplus balances at present in the hands of the City Improvement Trust as appears from their last Administration Report the grant for contribution to the Trust be passed at Rs. 2,00,000 only. Mr. Dhondi seconded the amendment.

As a second amendment Mr. Hormasjee Shapurjee Vakil moved that the Corporation were of opinion that such lump sum should not exceed Rs. 50,000 for the official year 1903-04. He asked Mr. Rahimtoola as a business man supposing he owed 3 lakhs of rupees to a person and that person claimed 5 lakhs would it be businesslike to give the man the 5 lakhs and ask him to refund it or at any rate to refund 2 lakhs of the money? Was that the way that a business man ought to act? He was bound to confess that it was the most astounding proposition he had ever heard. It was admitted by the mover of the proposition that there was a balance of Rs. 12 lakhs, and that at the end of the official year it would come to about Rs. 50 lakhs. Even if the Improvement Trust required these three and a half lakhs for the next year they could very well take it out of that balance. He also said that the charge against the Corporation of a defiant attitude was utterly unfounded. He thought if they were to pay Rs. 50,000 at present they could raise more money if it were necessary later on in the year.

Mr. Baptista said he had great pleasure in changing his opinion in one point. He now thought that the Corporation had not accepted liability to pay the amount, and not having accepted it they were not as had been said in honour bound to pay the amount. He believed that the maximum which they could be called upon to pay was two per cent. He also thought that the argument which had been used that their attitude was a defiant one was altogether wrong.

Mr. Mehta pointed out what were exactly the conditions of sub-section 79. He thought they could best dispose of this question by reverting to what the Corporation did on the last occasion. They had had nothing to show them, said he, as to what was the opinion of counsel obtained by the Trust. There should be no mystery or secret about this. They obtained on the last occasion the joint opinion of counsel, and they decided that they could not act otherwise than upon that opinion. He moved that they should send back the Budget to the Standing Committee, in order that they might ascertain what were the requirements for the coming year. That was what was done on the last occasion, and it was done to prove that the Corporation did not wish to take up any unreasonable position. The Corporation never could take up a defiant position on this question. The proposition went to the Standing Commitee, and although the Trust asked for the 2 per cent. they said very fairly that they would require 3 lakhs and a half for the coming year. Therefore it was that although the finance of the Corporation were what Mr. Hormusjee and Mr. Baptista had pointed out, he thought they might pay the three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees on this occasion. He thought that if the Standing Committee had looked at that aspect of the case they would have hesitated before proposing the full amount. The financial position of the Board was such that it was the duty of the Corporation to represent to Government that the positions of the the parties should be revised. The exigencies of the present situation were very different from what they were when the legislation affecting this matter was passed. He considered that if they were to accept the proposal of the Standing Committee to sanction the full sum of Rs. 5,12,000 in the face of the Trust's admission that Rs. 3,50,000 would serve their purpose it would considerably damage their position. Under the circumstance he thought nobody could charge them with unreasonableness if they were to sanction the amount actually required. He then moved a third amendment to the effect that the contribution to the Improvement Trust be fixed at Rs. 3,50,000 and that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to prepare a representation to Government regarding plague expenditure be requested, in consultation with the Commissioner, to prepare a memorial to Government asking in view of the present financial position of the Trust that they should reduce the maximum limit of the contribution from two per cent to one per cent.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

(Concluded on page 6).

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY ENCOUNTERS.

GOLFING NOTES.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Followers of Football in Wales dread the Principality's first match in a season following one in which Wales have won the championship. Wales generally manages to lose her first match in such a season. These "omens" are of less practical moment than the moral effect of being champions and having a reputation to keep. No side probably ever entered the field so "raised" or over-anxious to maintain their reputation as the Scottish fifteen at Cardiff last season. If they had had nothing to lose they would have done better. The Welsh view of the "moral" is that the present Welsh team is made up of too many old stagers to be affected with international fright. England's last victory on Welsh soil (1895) was won at Swansea, the venue of Saturday's game, while Wales's record win (1899) was won on the same ground. The Swansea ground is certainly the fastest of all the Welsh grounds owing to the sandy soil. England has won three of the four games played at Swansea, has won one and lost one of the games played at Newport, has lost both games played at Cardiff, and drawn the only match played at Llanelly. On the whole, therefore, Swansea is a ground of good omen for England, probably because it suits English players better than the "holding" grounds at Cardiff and Newport. Blackheath put an exceptionally strong side in the field against the Fettesian-Lorretonians and as the Schoolmen were almost at full strength forward, though weak behind, a great game was expected. Unfortunately it blew half a gale from goal to goal, while the ground was soft and the going very heavy. In the circumstances scientific play was almost out of the question, and if the game had ended in a draw instead of a somewhat lucky win for the Heathens by one goal, one try to a try, the result would have reflected the merits of the sides. The Schoolmen were superior forward, but their backs were poor, and not only showed little combination, but were slow and unreliable individually. The winning try was scored in rather a peculiar way. Both sides paused, expecting the whistle to go for a knock on, but it did not go, and the Heathen forward with the ball, grasping the situation, went on, and passing to Greitet, the Oxford captain ran in unopposed—a very "soft" try.

The principal feature of the matches in the First Division of the Association League on Saturday was the victories gained by the home teams. All the clubs were engaged, and in every case the visiting side had to put up with defeat. West Bromwich Albion, the leaders, received a visit from Notts County, and although successful by three goals to two, the winning point was secured almost in the last minute. Sheffield Wednesday also placed a couple of points to their credit, at the expense of the Bolton Wanderers. The other Sheffield club, the United, however, met with defeat at Bury. One of the most interesting games was that between Derby County and Aston Villa; at half-time neither side had succeeded in scoring. Afterwards, the Villa team had the worst of the luck, and in the end Derby won by two goals to nil. Stoke had the honour of scoring more goals than any of their rivals. They had Newcastle United as their opponents, and in the first half of the game put on two goals. They continued to hold the upper hand, and scored three more points, their opponents failing to respond. A close game was witnessed between Notts Forest and Grimsby Town, the former just gaining the victory. By defeating the Wolves by three goals to nil, Sunderland tie with Bury, Sheffield United and Notts County for fourth place, four points behind the leaders. The most important result in the Southern League engagements was, probably, the victory of the Queen's Park Rangers over Portsmouth. In spite of the fact that they were away from home, the game was looked upon as a pretty good thing for the latter team. The Rangers, however, asserted themselves, and just got home by four goals to three. Southampton were not engaged in the battle for points, but Reading gained a very easy victory over New Brompton. The former now tie with Southampton for premier position. Tottenham Hotspur had little difficulty in beating Wellingborough on their own ground, while the Bristol Rovers, who were at home to Brentford, also succeeded in placing two points to their credit.

At the close of the trial match between Durham (last year's champion county) and the Rest of England, at West Hartlepool, on Saturday, the opinion was expressed that the selectors would find the task of picking the English fifteen against Wales more difficult by reason of the absence from that game of Taylor, Brettargh, and so forth, and the fine form shown by Raphael and Eberle. Apparently this expectation had no foundation in fact, for the team was picked and published in less than an hour after the match, and the actual deliberations did not last even half an hour. Probably the only positions which gave the selectors any trouble were the centre threes and the last two places forward. Gamlin was all along a certainty for full back. Walker's impending departure for Egypt naturally prejudicing his chances of selection. Then, on the season's form, as well as on their displays in the trial game, Simpson and Forest were practically secure of the wing positions in the third line, while it was equally certain that Taylor would be picked as one of the centres if fit and well. The fact that he had not turned out for the trial was, of course, a consideration, but this the selectors ignored, and chose him for his playing powers. This indeed was the only course open to them. Spooner had not maintained his form in North v. South, and hence the selection of Brettargh did not come as a surprise. There is little doubt, however, that A. O. Jones would have got the place had he not been incapacitated by his accident at Richmond against Surrey. The halves were certainties, and the same may be said of Dobson, Wood, Hobbs, Fraser, and Hardwicke. It was generally admitted that a place would have to be found for Cartwright if he cared to play, and as he could scarcely have been selected without consulting his feelings, the act of the committee in leaving the last place open for his acceptance was both tactful, considerate and sympathetic. The side is one of the best balanced fifteens placed in the field by England since the Scottish match at Manchester in 1897. The forwards form one of the finest packs that have ever represented England; the halves are a splendid pair, and at full back the side will not be let down. The possible weakness his in the third line. If the forwards come up to expectations the side should succeed in stemming the tide of disaster against Wales. At the same time, the defeat of Wales on Welsh soil is a task whose magnitude need not be underestimated, but it has been accomplished since Wales became a power, and is therefore not impossible, but merely difficult.

Mr. H. H. Hilton is beginning to be exercised about the decadence of the amateur, or rather the advance of the professional, and has engaged in the amusing pastime of analyzing figures to prove his point. Since 1897, when Mr. Hilton himself pulled off the Open Championship at Hoylake, it is a fact that the professional players have had it all their own way, in spite of Mr. Maxwell's most meritorious performance last year. And this is due, it appears, to a marked improvement in their general standard of play. They have acquired a deadly and machine-like accuracy against which individual and occasional brilliancy struggles in vain. The scores themselves speak eloquently. The Hoylake course has not become much easier, one would imagine in five years: in 1897 the weather was fine, the course dry and hard, but Mr. Hilton, who repeated the actual score of 314 with which he won in that year, found himself in 1902 no higher than sixth on the list—a place which he shared with J. H. Taylor and J. Kinnell. Even so, his was the second amateur score, and no less than eight strokes above that of the next—Mr. S. H. Fry. So too, James Braid, who was second with 315 in 1897, had to return a 308 last year in order to secure a similar position, bracketed with Harry Vardon—a feat which he performed by dint of an admirable 74 in the last round. Nor can the all-round improvement in scores be [illegible]is occasion to the all-devouring Has-

kell. Herd, it is true, used it in the championship, though not exclusively; but both Vardon and Braid were faithful to the solid ball. The standard of play then, it seems, has improved considerably all round during the last five or six years. In Mr. Hilton's opinion the standard of professional golf has improved relatively more than that of amateur golf, and he seeks for a reason in the fact that the professionals have so many more opportunities of meeting in serious competition. In this case it is just possible that the institution of the English-Scottish international may effect something towards the lessening of the gap between the two classes. And as time goes on we shall come by degrees to a more or less complete series of these contests. One may look confidently for a visiting team of American amateurs in the near future. It is true enough, no doubt, that a long course of important matches hardens the nerve. In Mr. Hilton's words it supplies a toning-up process very beneficial to a players game. The danger of staleness has probably been overrated to judge by the actual performances of our best known players.

In these days of short masterships and frequent changes, it is pleasant to consider the record of such a pack as the Brocklesby. It is almost the last of the family packs which formerly exercised such a wholesome influence over the fortunes of the chase. In bygone days there existed between the noble families who maintained packs of hounds at their own expense—as a fitting appanage of their estate—and their tenant farmers relations of a most happy and cordial description. The owners of the broad acres consulted the wishes and requirements of their tenants in kindly fashion in all reasonable measure, and were repaid by sentiments of almost feudal devotion, of a kind which in these later times is almost unknown. For the space of two centuries the famous Brocklesby Hounds have descended from father to son in the noble house of Pelham, and during all that long period there have been no more than seven masters, including a term of office by Victoria, Countess of Yarborough, who undertook the management (1875—80) during the minority of the present master, the fourth Earl of Yarborough. This is a magnificence and unequalled record of the continuity of control which makes for so much in fox-hunting. "Like master, like man." The Earls of Yarborough have been well served by their huntsmen. For 150 years the office remained in one family of the not uncommon name of Smith, and altogether not more than a dozen men have carried the horn with the Brocklesby since the pack was established. The third of the line, the first Will Smith, was killed in the execution of his duty. He was casting hounds, and, intent upon what they were doing, failed to take sufficient notice of a small hedge he had to jump. His horse caught its legs in a stiff binder, turned a complete somersault, and rolled over upon its rider. Poor Will's back was broken.

Grand huntsmen were the Brocklesby Smiths, and their fame will ever leave in North Lincolnshire. It is sad to reflect how greatly the position of the British farmer has changed for the worse in the course of the past forty years, and nowhere is the decline of agriculture more noticeable than in the hunting field. When corn and wool commanded high prices and the farmers made large profits, hunting formed their favourite recreation. Those who followed the Brocklesby always wore pink and were admirably mounted on horses of their own breeding. Such a sight is not, unfortunately, now to be seen as sixty or eighty scarlet-coated farmers riding to hounds. Nowadays the farms too often are worked at a loss, and at the best it is a constant struggle to make both ends meet. As good sportsmen they are just as anxious—the great majority—to do what lies in their power to further the cause of fox-hunting; so it behoves us, bearing in mind the evil days upon which they have fallen, to extend to them every possible consideration and assistance. There is no end to the strange devices to which foxes have recourse in order to escape the too pressing attentions of hounds. A fox up a tree is by no means an uncommon sight. They have sought safety in churches; they often invade private buildings, and have been known to take refuge in the privacy of a lady's bedchamber, much, it may be supposed, to the dismay and astonishment of its rightful occupant. On Boxing-day a fox hunted by the Essex and Suffolk Hounds adopted a notable expedient in his extremity, and succeeded in completely baffling his pursuers. Entering a farmyard, he reached the roof by means of an adjacent outhouse, and promptly popped down the chimney. Where a fox leads the way hounds will usually contrive to follow, but to so unexpected and unique an emergency as this they were unequal. In the absence of a chimney-sweep with his brushes the fox was master of the situation, and as the designs of his enemies did not include roasting him out, the fire in the hearth below was drawn and the animal was left to emerge from its sooty retreat when a suitable opportunity offered.

THE MAHARAJA OF HOLKAR.

REPORTED RETIREMENT.

The "Mahratta" has the following:—On the first of February next, the Holkarshahi will be no more, and the Mahrattas will realise therein the first practical boon from the British Government in commemoration of the great Durbar. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Maharaja Holkar having allowed certain eccentricities of his mind to unduly attract public attention, the Government of India deprived him of some of his administrative powers and entrusted the care of the State to a sort of Council with a Divan as the chief executive officer. The arrangement, it was understood, did not satisfy the Maharaja and in a moment of anger or infatuation he got himself committee to a written "yadi" in which he offered to abdicate the Gadi in favour of his son and to retire on a fixed pension. Later on, when the Viceroy last year visited Mhow, he wrote to the Maharaja and indirectly expressed his desire to visit his capital. To this the Maharaja Holkar is reported to have given a somewhat sarcastic reply which purported to remind the Viceroy that as he, the Maharaja, was practically made an out-lander in his own realm, it was bootless that he should either send or withhold an invitation to the Viceroy to visit Indore. The Viceroy, thereupon, of course, did not visit Indore, but the Maharaja was prevailed upon to visit the Viceroy at Mhow, when he is reported to have made an excellent impression upon the latter. At any rate, an invitation to the Delhi Durbar apparently gladdened the Maharaja's heart: but now comes the news that taking the Maharaja at his own word, the Viceroy has forced upon him the retirement which, as observed above, he had sought in a moment of anger or infatuation. His minor son will be installed on the Indore Gadi on the 1st of February, and the Maharaja himself has to stay at Badhwai with an annual allowance of 4 lakhs of rupees. The administration will be reorganised with the centre of financial and military control transferred to some British officer, and most probably the Resident. We need not here enter into the question as to how far the Maharaja's fate has been self-inflicted; but evidently Lord Curzon has acted most astutely in taking the Maharaja at his own word and bringing the Holkarshahi under the over-shadowing influence of the British Government. If the Maharaja Holkar may be said to have betrayed a malady in his nature, Lord Curzon has on his part performed a relentless surgical operation, and we doubt whether his sudden disappointment will help in any way to improve the condition of the Maharaja's mind.

THE HINDU MUSSALMAN ALLIANCE.

The "Muslim Herald" discussing the changes brought about in India under British rule observes:—Undoubtedly the most remarkable proof of the increasing unity and solidarity of the Empire is the Hindu-Mussalman alliance, of which the most happy signs are to be witnessed at the present day. What may be the significance of this alliance and what the benefits of this unity, no cultured man need doubt and no suspicious partisan need fear. To the practical man who has to eke his living under the modern conditions of labour and scope for effort—the Hindu-Mussalman alliance means increased facility and internal cooperation for the success of the moral and material advancement of the nation. To the educated and learned classes it means a new intellectual force and fellowship whose united influence expands one's vision, purifies one's thoughts, and ensures the accuracy and purpose of the national will. For the first time in the History of India—India on whose soil man has acted his part probably from the oldest time conceivable—a nation strong and whole for all practical and peaceful purposes, is in the course of formation, and with multifarious varieties in thought, creed and culture of the many races and religions, and will proceed to evolve a distinctly new and resultant life, thought and civilization.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laheruchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Davar, in continuing his address on behalf of the first accused, referred to the statement of the accused Hemchand, and remarked that it was surrounded by circumstances from which they could well say that it was obtained by inducement or threat, or at any rate that it was not a voluntary statement. If that statement was true, they must take it that it was made with the addition of certain incidents regarding Leheru, as the prosecution were bent upon securing a conviction against that man. Whatever was urged against the first accused was backed up by the picture of Gordhan Gopal, that famous criminal, a man of power and means, who never grudged to spend his own money to gain his ends, and who never scrupled to gain other people's money by unfair means. The witnesses called for the defence were each worth a dozen of the witnesses for the prosecution. Gabruchand, the learned counsel said, had told an absolute falsehood in reference to the first accused, and the introduction of that name in this case was an after-thought, as Gabru had not made mention of the name of the accused in his statement before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas and in his information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In conclusion, the learned counsel asked the jury to carefully consider the evidence in the case and thanked them as well as his lordship for having patiently heard him.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused Bhabha, said his client was charged with aiding and abetting Rewabai and other in bringing a false charge against Gabruchand and forging a document and using the same as genuine. The learned counsel asked the jury to remember that where several accused were tried jointly and where there was a mass of evidence it was very important to note how much of the evidence applied to each of the accused, and what part each of the accused was supposed to have taken in the alleged conspiracy. In all cases the onus of proof lay on the prosecution, and they had to see whether the prosecution had discharged their duty in proving the case against his client by evidence which left not a shadow of doubt in their minds with regard to the guilt of the accused. If there was any doubt, if the evidence was such as could not be believed in parts or as a whole, the law required them to give the benefit of that doubt to the accused. Counsel said the case of his client stood on a different footing from that of all the other accused. His client was a law agent, and the cross-examination of the different witnesses must have shown that the accused's connection with the case was that of a law agent. He took no more interest in this case than he did in various other cases that he had worked up for his clients, and that he took no part in trumping up this alleged false charge or in preparing for it. The principal allegation against Bhabha was that of bringing a false charge against Gabruchand, and how was that sought to be proved? Not by direct evidence relating to the case, but by a mass of irrelevant evidence: The accused was asked by his lordship to say what motive the prosecution could have had in bringing false charge against him; and the answer he gave was a very simple one. All the witnesses in the case who had to say anything against his client, had a very distinct motive in trying to ruin him. Gordhan Soni had admitted that he had a grudge against Bhabha. The other witnesses in the case were more or less accomplices, and they had given evidence against the accused to save their own skin even at the expense of others. Complainant Gabruchand, who had introduced Bhabha's name in one or two improbable incidents, had the strongest motive in ruining the first accused Leheruchand, and as Bhabha was Leheru's friend, if he was allowed to go free, he would have been an important witness for the prosecution. This was a deep-laid plot against Leheru and Bhabha, and if the jury found that Leheru was not guilty of the offences charged, the learned counsel had no doubt that they would also find his client not guilty. The document which was alleged to have been forged by the accused was dated the 23rd January, and the learned counsel said he had proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by documentary evidence that Bhabha was not in Bombay during the whole of that month. The learned counsel pointed out the discrepancies and inconsistencies in the evidence, and asked the jury to give his client the benefit of any doubt in the case.

Mr. Pandit, in addressing the jury on behalf of Nemchand Hemchand, said that the case was full of possibilities as stated by his learned friend Mr. Davar, and the observation would apply with great force to the case against Rewabai and against his client. The jury were not now concerned with the trial of Rewabai, but he could not help calling their attention to her case since the case against his client was identical with hers and he stood or fell with her. His client was charged with giving false evidence in Rewabai's case against Gabruchand, and with forging a "janghad" note. The only evidence against the accused was the statement alleged to have been made by him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. To show that Rewabai's case was false, the prosecution had called their handy man, Gordhan Gopal Soni, an approver in this case. He was an accomplice, and his evidence came from a tainted source: and his lordship would tell the jury what credence they should place on such evidence. With reference to the signature on the "janghad" note, the learned counsel said some expert evidence ought to have been called; but he was surprised to find that none was produced. Not only that; but the prosecution had not ventured to bring evidence to show that Rewabai was not likely to possess the kind of ornaments mentioned in the note. Coming to the statement made by Nemchand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the learned counsel said they had to consider whether the statement was voluntary. He was in police custody under the kind care of Mr. Sloane, and the confession extorted under the circumstances should be wholly rejected. In conclusion Mr. Pandit asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty in favour of his client.

Mr. Jinnah in addressing the jury on behalf of his clients, the last two accused, said the case against them was that they had taken part in the conspiracy to ruin Gabruchand; and the jury and to see what part they took in the alleged crime, Mr. Jinnah said that Gordhan Gopal, is an accomplice and a convict, was a very dangerous witness, and he asked the jury to take his evidence with the greatest caution. In order to bring the charge of conspiracy home to the accused, it must be clearly shown that the accused intentionally helped the conspirators to gain a particular object. The accused were not guilty of conspiracy or forgery but they were dupes in the hands of Gordhan like many others who had been duped by Gordhan.

Mr. Jardine then summed up the evidence called for the prosecution. The learned counsel agreed with the remark that the evidence of the accomplices, who were called as witnesses in the case, should be received with care and caution, but he said the character of the offences was such that some or other of the accomplices were necessary witnesses from their personal knowledge of what had actually occurred. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence in order to show what weight the jury would be entitled to attach to the statements of the different witnesses who had been called for the prosecution. The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned this morning.

The "Advocate" of Lucknow in writing of the Native Press Camp at Delhi observes:—The spectacle that the majority of the editors, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee, found it convenient to live in English style was not new to us; but what was new to our eyes was the sad spectacle that the majority of them are in the habit of using strong drinks, and that too much, so that Mr. Gupta had soon to preside over the dinners to prevent excessive use. That some orthodox Hindus and Mahomedans could after taking their dinner join the table was a new experience, and may as well make Mr. Caine hopeless of India's fate. It is possible that people who think they cannot live without moderate or immoderate drinking may do so, but these have no right to set up themselves as temperance preachers and to figure in Mr. Caine's list of temperance men. What hope can there be for India's moral regeneration, when people who have taken upon themselves the grave responsibility of guiding public opinion cannot even in matters of food and drink act up to their public convictions, and thus make an exhibition of themselves? We do not want to set ourselves up as moralists, but we do think we are justified in raising our protest against this deplorable side of our colleagues who, while publishing long articles on temperance, should pause for a moment and consider how they themselves stand in need of the advice they freely give others.

THE HINDU EURASIANS.

"What an atrocious libel!" exclaims an irritable member of the Imperial Anglo-Indian family. "A piece of impudence in the first place to call any one a Eurasian, when that name has become extinct, and then to add to it the shameful insinuation that a man with Saxon blood in his veins could be anything but a Saxon in his name, habits or religion. If perchance any such individual can be found he must indeed be a poor miserable degraded specimen of humanity." But patience my friend. That the Madras Eurasians have declined with thanks the honour of being enrolled in company with the Calcutta Imperial Anglo-Indians is well known, and it is needless being excited over the fact that a small offshoot has gone a little further and repudiates all connection whatever with the European race, though of course it cannot help the light hair and blue eyes telling their tale. As to the condition in life of its members, the cheerful faces I came across gave no indication of their being miserable or degraded but looked serenely happy. True they have no Judge of the High Court or Bishop or distinguished advocate to take them under their protecting wings, nor has the idea ever entered their head of sending a deputation to the Viceroy or a memorial to Parliament; but why should they, when they have no social or economical problem that requires being solved. They have solved it for themselves and that most effectually.

As I was walking leisurely along the marble paved corridors of the High Court of the Benighted Presidency—a curious edifice wherein justice is dispensed in the day, and which serves as a lighthouse at night—I passed a gentleman, and casually inquired of a friend who accompanied me, "Now who is that?" "That is Mr. A. B." was the reply. "What!" said I thinking there must be a mistake somewhere, "that gentleman with fair hair and blue eyes, Yes, that is Mr A. B." was the rejoinder, "have you any objection to his name?" I looked hard at my friend, for he is a noted humorist, and specimens of his playful humour have been seen in some exalted circles in Calcutta, but as he seemed perfectly serious, I simply remarked, "Oh! I thought he was an Englishman, and you gave him an Indian name." "Anyhow his name is Mr. A. B. I am sure." He said with a smile, and there the colloquy ended. A few weeks later I was proceeding from Calicut on the Malabar coast to Tellicherry. I had to do the last ten miles of the journey in a tonga, and when passing the bazar I came across a man in an Indian costume making some purchases at a shop, and the difference between his appearance and that of the others standing by his side was so striking that I came to the conclusion that the man must be suffering from some skin disease. A little farther I met a number of little girls going to school and amongst them was one with a rich brunette complexion, but otherwise giving no indication that she was different to the others. Later on I came across other instances of men and women who, so far as colour and physiognomy were concerned, were of a type quite unlike the ordinary South Indian Dravidian. But what staggered me most was on passing through the heart of the city, inhabited entirely by natives to find a young lady in the verandah of a purely native house dressed in a semi-English costume, reclining on a cane lounge reading a novel, to judge by its yellow-backed cover. Considerably puzzled I asked my host for an explanation and much to my surprise learnt that she and the other individuals I have referred to were all Eurasians, who instead of adopting the name, the religion, the dress and the mode of living of their European progenitors had thrown in their lot, with their Tiyar mothers, and were brought up as pure natives. There are thousands of them to be found with more or less of mixed blood in Tellicherry and Cannanore, and they are on the whole prosperous in their Indian homes and associations.

Ordinarily a person of a mixed European and Indian breed is found to identify himself with his father's race, but here was a strange perversion of this rule for which there must surely be a strong reason. My host's explanation was somewhat curious and it also helped to give a clue to the reason why this strange phenomenon was not more widely known to the public, in that it reflects but little credit to the European community, who are not therefore very eager to refer to it. At least I had expected some reference to it in "Logan's Malabar Manual" or "Hunter's Gazeteer" but found none. But Mr. Sherring in his elaborate book on castes, though he makes no allusion to this, yet the few lines he has put in about the Tiyars have very much the appearance of an apology for an incident which the writer did not care to refer to, but by which his mind was evidently exercised. This is what he says—"Tiyar—Palm cultivators in Malabar and Travancore. 'They practise polyandry,' one wife being the common property of several brothers. 'Physically they are a fine and well developed race. Their women are fair and handsome.' Many Tiyars are in the service of Government, or engaged in trade. They are a despised race, and are not allowed to come within sixteen feet of their superiors in caste. In the north of Malabar they may come within five feet. 'Many are servants to Europeans. They are a good looking people.'" As to their being fair and handsome, having travelled all through the Presidency I was considerably struck with the Malabar people in this respect. The Nairs are a fine handsome race, and the Tiyars north of Calicut seemed quite unlike the ordinary low class Dravidian, due probably to a great extent to climatic influences. Being generally engaged in outdoor work, and not having gone in for early marriage, the Tiyar women are possessed of a splendid physique, which is seen to advantage owing to the fact that according to the custom of the country they wear no clothing from their waist upwards, as to which I may mention they have no idea that they are doing anything immodest. Mr. Sherring speaks of them as practicing polyandry, but the restriction he puts as to a wife being the common property of several brothers, is one of a recent date. There can be no doubt that it was preceded by the practice of a woman having at the same time any number of lovers who were strangers to each other, for a peculiar custom as regards succession is found to prevail amongst the North Malabar Tiyars, in common with the Nairs, by which a man's property is inherited not by his children, but by his sister's children, a relic of the time when the paternity of a child was doubtful owing to the practice of polyandry. That marriage with this class is a somewhat loose and mercenary tie is evident from the fact that part of the ceremony consists in the bridegoom, in the presence of hi elders, headmen and relations, paying to the bride's guardian, usually her uncle, a certain sum of money called kanam or purchase money, and then the bride is handed over to him.

It was in the midst of such a people that the Europeans first put their foot on Indian soil. The Portuguese established their factories on the Malabar coast four hundred years ago and about a couple of centuries later were followed by the British who made it their principal mart for the purchase of spices and sandal-wood. Later on both Tellicherry and Cannanore became important military stations. Now neither the merchants and civilians nor the military element, especially in those days when a journey to India was a question of months, were over-burdened with wives. I doubt very much if they were wanted on the Malabar coast for were there not women of the soil fair and goodly to look upon ready at hand, willing to make alliances temporary or otherwise, for a pecuniary consideration, and, what was more important than all, never bothered their husbands or lovers with the off-spring but took exclusive charge of these to be brought up as members of their Indian household. When we come to consider that this intermixture of races has been going on for 400 years, we can have some idea to what extent European blood has filtered into the veins of the Tiyars of Tellicherry. But though the Europeans were only too ready to acquiesce in the custom which relieved them of the responsibility of their children yet in other respects they have done a great deal for the Tiyars. The Madras Census Report for 1891 has the following remark "The northern Tiyars are in good circumstances and many of them are rich and well educated, holding high positions in Government service. The southern Tiyars as a class are poor and illiterate and hold a very low position in the social scale." There can be no doubt that the better condition of the former is due to a large extent to this curious association of theirs with the Europeans who have tried to push them on in the face of difficulties which have rendered it an almost hopeless task to elevate the outcaste class of the Madras Presidency. Female education must be at low ebb when over 92 per cent of even the Native Christian women are illiterate, but I was told that a large number of Tiyar girls are being educated in the Mission School, and at the last University examination two of them are reported as having passed the matriculation rest, whilst a number of them are receiving a high class education in the local convent. Some of these are boarders and when wearing an English dress no one could distinguish them from other Eurasians. The Europeans have benefited the Tiyars not only in a material sense, but have considerably influenced their inner life especially that of the softersex, which is keenly interested in English customs, and anxious where possible to adopt them. In Tellicherry I did not see them go about with their bosom uncovered as they do in Calicut and elsewhere along the coast. Instead of doing their hair in a knot on the top of the head as is customary with the class, they follow the English method and are eager to discover any changes of fashion. In justice to the Europeans and the Tiyar women I ought to mention that their mutual relations were not quite of the nature of concubinage but were in accordance with a local custom, so that no stigma was necessarily attached to them. The Eurasians all over India are oppressed with the feeling, very wrongly I think, that the very fact of their being of mixed parentage is a matter of reproach but the Tiyars I am speaking about are entirely free from such ideas and lead a happy and contented life. The gentleman who first attracted my attention in the High Court and whom, curiously enough, I met that same evening at the house of a mutual friend, was educated in England and is of good social standing, and yet has taken to himself a wife from the Tiyar community with which he is on the best of terms. Many an ordinary Eurasian would, if similarly circumstanced, either have tried to pass himself off for a pure Englishman or sought refuge in an Italian or Spanish ancestry but the Hindu Eurasian has no necessity to resort to these shifts.—A. N. in the "Pioneer."

THE AUTHENTICS AT RAWALPINDI AND LAHORE.

Mr. Cecil Headlam, Secretary of the Oxford Authentics, writing in the "Indian Sporting Times," says:—

After the perfect wicket and heavy scoring at Peshawar, we have had at Rawal Pindi and Lahore two matches in which, as the wicket had been affected by frost and dew, scoring ruled low. At the former place the match ended in an easy single innings' victory for the Authentics. This was chiefly due to a grand innings by Hornby and two fine bowling performances,—one by Williams in the first innings of the Northern Punjab and one by Powys-Keck in the second. Hornby's 143 was a really magnificent piece of cricket made in the most brilliant style on a wicket which was far from being easy. Chinnery and Key hit merrily, and then, as it was only a two days' match and three hundred odd runs seemed a likely start, the last few wickets made no effort to remain, so that the Northern Punjab were put in at the end of the day for an hour's batting.

Both Williams and Powys-Keck bowled splendidly that night, both making the ball swerve a great deal in the air and then come back after it pitched. The result was that seven wickets fell for less than 20 runs. Next day the innings was finished off for 49, Larcaster being top scorer with 13 not out, and Williams coming out with the splendid analysis of 7 for 25. It very often happens that a bowler who has been very deadly in the first innings proves comparatively innocuous in the second. This was so in the present case. Williams got no wickets for 49, but Powys-Keck made up for deficiencies by taking nine for 21. He was bowling a great pace and good length using his swerving ball hardly at all, but having found a spot where the wicket had crumbled, he kept dabbing the ball down there, and was really almost unplayable. He had bad luck in not securing all ten wickets, for the tenth, who eventually fell to Hornby, was caught at the wicket off Powys-Keck, but the bowler having run between the striker and the umpire, the latter was obliged to give the batsman the benefit of the doubt. Latubury and Neale with 43 and 23, respectively, made a desperate effort to save their side but without avail.

Neale, with a very hard return in the last over of the match at Peshawar, had damaged Simpson-Hayward's hand, so that he could not play at Pindi, but he had fortunately recovered in time to play at Lahore. The Punjab were represented by a very strong batting side—stronger perhaps on paper than in reality as a scratch team of this sort is naturally handicapped by not being accustomed to play together, and usually also by lack of practice. But there were good enough names all through and some good bowlers, and at Lahore accordingly we had a very close and interesting game. The wicket, wet with dew and crumbling with frost and sun, was very treacherous; it soon wore into holes, and the ball bumped and hung in a very awkward manner. I expected each side to make about a hundred a piece in each of the four innings. This expectation was falsified, and the match won on the first morning of the match by a delightfully brilliant innings by K. J. Key. Robinson was bowling exceedingly well; the ball was doing all sorts of things, cocking straight up and hitting batsmen and wicket-keeper all over the place. Champain's wicket-keeping by the bye was quite one of the features of the match. He took the bumping balls off his nose like flies, and every leg ball missed found its way straight into his hands. But Key cared for none of these things. Whilst every batsman was scratching and cursing or hitting out and getting caught, he just got out of the way of the awkward ones, and hit the rest for fours. It was really great cricket and showed what a great batsman he is. Two stands for the seventh and last wicket doubled the score, and gave Key time to make that fifty-two, which is one of the innings to be remembered before many, many centuries. Robinson confirmed his long-established reputation as a bowler and took seven wickets for 65. There was no feature in the first innings of the Punjab, which was composed of several double-figure contributions, till Champain came in and hit merrily for 19 before he was run out. Neither Williams nor Powys-Keck took full advantage of the state of the wicket and it was left to Simpson-Hayward to get the side out.

Forty-nine runs on, the Authentics had a bad evening half-hour and lost three wickets for 17. Raphael and Chinnery hit out successfully next morning, but others succumbed in trying to follow their example, and nine wickets were down for ninety, when another invaluable last wicket stand was made. Powys-Keck, who had got 15 not out in the first innings, came along with 15 this time and stayed, whilst Kershaw hit two 6's and two 4's besides minor items. For the second time the tail wagged to the tune of over 40 runs, and the Punjab were set 190 to get to win. It was not likely that they would get them, simply because 190 on that wicket was really a large score, but when 49 was up for one wicket and Cookson was playing very good cricket, it probably appeared to the spectators more likely than it was. A good catch by Key, a magnificent one-handed catch by Hornby at silly point, a stroke of luck in getting Champain run out,—thanks to Hollins,—and the match was over. Simpson-Hayward, bowling admirably, took five wickets for 25,—9 for 51 in the match.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hissar.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospect generally good.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Moderate cold, Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small, quantities. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgan.—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, Cotton crop excellent and arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Allahabad and Cochin, and the minimum 7° to 9° at Lahore, Allahabad and Jubbulpore. The maximum varied from 94° at Cochin to 65° at Lahore and the minimum from 37° at Jacobabad to 73° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Calicut, Mangalore, Malegaon, Nagpur, Allahabad and Lahore. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Allahabad, Rajkot, Bijapur and Karwar.

Rain.—Light rain is reported from Cawnpore and Colombo.

Weather.—With the rise of pressure in the north, the weather is inclined to become fine and clear there. Light local rain is likely in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5).

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the opinion obtained by the Trust was not a written one. The Chairman of the Trust informed the members of that Board at their meeting on Tuesday that there was verbal opinion which was taken in consultation with the Trust's solicitors. The members asked that a written opinion be obtained and that meeting was adjourned. When the Trustees again met on the following Friday, the Chairman said that no written opinion was forthcoming.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola having replied on the debate, Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried almost unanimously.

GENERAL TAX.

Mr James Macdonald moved that the general tax for the year be levied at the rate of 11 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands and that the estimates under that head be passed at Rs. 18,69,500.

Dr. Dadachanji moved an amendment that the general tax be levied at 10 per cent and that the estimate for it including the Government and Port Trust Contributions be passed at Rs. 26,10,500.

On a division the amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

BOMBAY RACES

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 26 January.

Maiden Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 5 flights,

Mr Cross' b aus g Orion
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure (aged)
Mr Boase's b aus g Dawn (aged)
Mr J B b aus h Veneda
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck (6 yrs)
Mr F C Naple's ch aus g Fitzeros (aged)

The Lingfield Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nany's ch aus m Gnullo
Mr Murdock's b aus g Shark
Mr R R S ch aus m Amarosa 14 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture
HH Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker (aged)
Aga S Shah's br g Fifeshire (aged)
Mr Mille's bl e h Misty (5 years)
Mr R G Baldack's br aus m La Regina
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition (5 years)
Mr M Mahomedbhoy's b aus g Planet
Mr T C Naple's b aus g Fando (aged)

The Matoonga Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hukun 13 3 3-4
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's b a h Mahkoon (aged)
Mr Jarovla Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz (aged)
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2
Mr N. Mehta's ch a h Silvermane (5 years)
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II (aged)
Mr Abdool Azez bin Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
Colonel Eecle's b a h Rocket 14

The Sion Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-4
Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr Cross ch a h Paleface 13 3
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Aziz Bin Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Faisseer 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Sur Jumal 13 1 3-4
Mr Garda's br a h Naranjee 14 0
Mr Phiroze's b a h Muswood 13 3 3-4
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panalla II 13 2
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 9 3-4

The Hopeful Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Nasret 13 3 3 4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Full Moon 13 3 1-2
Messrs Faraj Bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Thunder 13 2 3-4
Messrs Y Swedani and Mehta's b a h Khalib 14 0
Messrs Alevi Oosman and Mehta b a h Chamberlain 14 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter 13 2
Mr Abdool Mohsen Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Sirur 13 3 3-4
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b a h Turf King 13 3 3-4
Mr Saker Khadery'i ch a h Young Prince 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdool Guny's b a h Jalad-E-Falak 13 3 1-4
Mr Artin A Essayi's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr A R Obayed's g a h Malick 13 3
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Mabrook 13 2 3-4

The Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs E Amer and O Mahomed's b a h White Rose (aged) (Rs 800)
Mr. Fench's b a h Musketeer (Rs 500)
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3 (Rs 600)
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14 0 (Rs 700)
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Grafter (Rs 600)
Messrs Goolam Ali and Bros' g a h Dilawar (aged) (Rs 800)
Mr C D's ch a h Scorn 14 0 (Rs 1100)
Mr Percy Fescher's b a h Talisman (Rs 800)
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2 (Rs 700)

The Victoria Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Messrs M Gocudass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr Cross b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S's ch aus m Amarosa 14 1
Mr Jones b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch aus g Indabba 14 2
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II 14 1 3-4
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Comeback (late Warrior) by Warpaint-Masher Queen (14 2)
Mr Gordon Hunters's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Men 14 1 3-4
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cindr 14 1-2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 25th January, 1903.

CRICKET.

MR. R. F. NANJEE'S TEAM vs. MR. N. KANGA'S TEAM.

A match between these teams was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday. Scores:—

"MR. R. F. NANJEE'S TEAM."

F M Surty, b Bamboat	26
Darabsett, b Umrigar	4
M F Mulla, b Umrigar	1
P N Polishwala, b Umrigar	25
Raja (Junior), b Bamboat	6
A Daruwala, b Umrigar	10
E J Tavadia, b Umrigar	2
R F Nanjee, b Divecha	2
J. B, Lamb Umrigar	15
Dotiwala, l.-b.-w, b Bamboat	17
Kapadia, b Bamboat	2
Batliwala, l.-b.-w, b Bamboat	2
Bhaimunshi, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	129

"MR. N. KANGA'S TEAM."

C H Ragina, b Polishwala	6
H Divecha, b Polishwala	6
N Chinoy, b Bottlewala	1
Belgaumwala, c and b Bottlewala	1
B Mehta, c and b Polishwala	31
P Daroowala, c and b Palishwala	0
K Irani, c and b Bottlewala	12
D Pavri, c b Bhaimunshi	8
D Mulla, b Bhaimunshi	0
N Kanga, b Bhaimunshi	0
Bamboat, not out	0
Vasaigara } Did not bat	
Umrigar }	
Extras	7
Total	72

Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo, the proprietor of the Karachi "Phœnix" has not yet done with the defamation case in which he was involved nearly three years ago. For publishing articles attacking a Plague Superintendent in connection with the removal of a family in circumstances of great hardship he was proceeded against and fined in the first instance Rs. 1,000, with the addition of one month's imprisonment. On appeal to the Sessions Judge the sentence was commuted to a fine of Rs. 500. But in September last the Government of Bombay, after taking considerable time to consider the matter, published a strong resolution on the case, and ordered the fine to be remitted and refunded. The prosecution ought never to have been instituted, and, therefore, the decision of the Government was highly satisfactory. But in ordering the fine to be remitted Government made no order concerning the costs to which Mr. Jaffer had been put by a wrongful prosecution arising out of justifiable comments on action which was held to be illegal, and which according to the Government resolution had a lamentable result, Mr. Jaffer, it is understood, is now taking steps to secure his costs.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

When Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Randal Davidson, on one occasion paid a high tribute to the value of the religious teaching given in Board schools of London. In an address to his diocese he said: "We have, of course, no guarantee of its permanence, and therein lies a grave peril, but it is almost inconceivable how any Christian man who knows the facts can speak of the religious teaching at present given under the London Board as "worthless" because it is—to use a sorely battered term—"undenominational." God forbid that Churchmen should ever be satisfied in their own schools with such teaching as the Temple-Cowper Clause allows, but to decry as contemptible and worthless the Scripture teaching now given in the London School Board is to betray either a strange ignorance of facts or a bigoted determination to ignore them." "We have no guarantee of its permanence," No; not if some of the Archbishop's clerical friends can help it.

Dr. Randall Davidson once said that "he possesses no special preaching gifts, and he told the Rochester clergy on one occasion that he could not himself attempt any disquisition upon what our sermons ought to be." He was a great admirer of Spurgeon's pulpit-powers. Dr. Davidson's own sermons are sometimes read and are at other times entirely extempore. The sermons have sometimes been prepared in a marvellously short time. It was not until the Friday of a busy week that he decided to preach on the death of Mr. Gladstone. Saturday evening saw the commencement of the discourse, and the early hours of Sunday morning its completion.

The wife of the new Archbishop has been described as an "ideal hostess," and in going back to Lambeth she will be returning to her old home. She has always taken a very active share in the Bishop's labours both at Rochester and Winchester. She has superintended all Church work dealing with women, and has found time to officiate at many public functions. Dr. Davidson at one time used to ride a good deal, but since going to Winchester a ramble through Farnham Park has been his chief exercise. Mrs. Davidson cycles, and has often enjoyed pleasant spins through the pretty lanes round Farnham.

By the appointment of Dr. Randall Davidson to the Archbishopric of Canterbury the two highest posts in the Church of England are now held by Scotsmen, as the Archbishop of York, like the new Primate of All England, hails from north of the Tweed. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the first subject of the King, and the Archbishop of York the third, the Lord Chancellor coming second. If, as is predicted in some quarters, Sir Robert Finlay should succeed Lord Halsbury in the Chancellorship, we should then have the spectacle of the first three subjects of the King and the Prime Minister all Scotsmen.

The influenza is making a tour of the Rhine, in the wake of the great thaw, and has seized crowds of victims in its grip—Hollanders, Germans, and a few Switzers. In Rhenish Hesse there is hardly a family which has been spared. Similar reports come from Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, and Mainz, while the Basler "Nachrichten" states that it has crossed the German frontier of the river and laid numbers low in Basel. The melting snow and heavy deluges of rain have swollen the Rhine and the Moselle to a height unusual at this time.

In the poorer parts of London the weeks immediately following Christmas are the most dismal and wretched in the whole year. Two or three days—and nights—of exuberant and rollicking festivity, and then—weeks of distress and want. This is nowhere more apparent than in the reading-rooms of the public libraries, which become crowded with hungry-looking men who are glad of the shelter and warmth, though the eagerness with which they crowd round the boards on which are displayed the advertisements of situations vacant shows that they would readily terminate their prolonged holiday if they could.

At this time, too, ragged children, blue with cold throng the streets, ready for any mischief that offers—for at Christmas their schools are closed for a fortnight. This long holiday, at a season when the weather is generally bad, and in neighbourhoods where "home" accomodation is too limited for the youngsters to be welcome indoors, is a source of suffering to the thinly clad little urchins who have practically nowhere but the miserable streets in which to spend it. The schools might be open for recreation and entertainment under voluntary workers in the afternoons at least during the second week. The excellent idea of the holiday school which was so successfully carried out at Bloomsbury last "summer" would, no doubt, prove even more popular if tried in poor districts in the Christmas holidays next year.

Some very curious relics of Danton are in the possession of his collateral relations now living at Arcis-sur-Aube (Aube), the great Conventionnel's much-loved home. The guardian of Danton's infant children contrived to rescue many valuables from confiscation, among these a set of table silver, massive forks and spoons testifying to the handsome scale on which this bourgeois household was kept. But the most interesting feature of the plate is the cap of Liberty engraved instead of a crest over the initials of master and mistress, D. and C., Charpentier being the surname of his first wife. Oddly enough, it is only by the present generation that this family plate is regarded as an heirloom.

A direct descendant of Danton was lately born in Buenos Ayres and registered in the archives of Arcis-sur-Aube. Danton left two infant sons, George and Antoine, neither of whom married, but the latter acknowledged a daughter born out of wedlock, Mlle. Danton married a M Mannel and died five years ago, leaving a son named George, who emigrated to Buenos Ayres and not long since married a South American lady. The child of this marriage was registered as a French citizen some months back. Two great-nephews and several great-great-nephews and nieces of Danton live at Arcis-sur-Aube, but the big family house with large garden has long since passed into other hands.

Welshmen have long claimed Lord Salisbury as a compatriot, and Mr. Llewellyn Williams, the Welsh barrister and archæologist, strenuously championed the claim in a paper read the other evening before the local Liberal Club at Pontypridd. Mr. Williams derives the ex-Premier's ancestry from a charmingly consonantal personage, John Syssyllt, the father of Sir William Cecil, who was "a Welshman on both sides," and born near Whitchurch, in Glamorganshire. Incidentally, Mr. Williams announced that he had recently discovered in the library at Hatfield, among Sir William Cecil's papers, a letter written to him "in beautiful Welsh" from Rome by Dr. Morris, a North Walian, who had gone abroad because he could not turn Protestant. This has been photographed, and will shortly be published.

Accounts are published in Germany showing the amount of the royalties earned in 1902 by the compositions of Richard Wagner. The most lucrative of the operas was "Lohengrin" which was played 997 times in Germany, 420 times in France, Holland, and Italy, and 318 times in England and the United States, and brought in £13,600. Next in popularity came "Tannhauser," played 268 times in Germany and 210 times elsewhere, at a profit of £7,050. "The Flying Dutchman" earned £2,550. "Die Meistersinger" £3,600, "Tristan und Isolde" £700, while the "Walkure," "Rheingold," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung," brought in £4,400 among them. The total royalties of the year were £30,000 and this figure does not include the Bayreuth receipts.

Mr. C. D. Rose, M. P., it may not be generally known, is among those who have had the ambition to win the America Cup. As the owner of Satanita, a yacht which has raced against the King's famous old yacht "Britannia, Bona," the "Valkyrie," and others, Mr. Rose is well known at Cowes and at the Clyde Regattas. After the defeat of Valkyrie III. Mr. Rose went the length of opening negotiations with regard to issuing a new challenge, but the magnitude of the contract seemed to scare him, and no more was heard of the matter.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, the American evangelist, who is about to begin a campaign in London, is accompanied by Mr. Charles Alexander, who has a high reputation as a singer. They have just concluded a visit to Australia and New Zealand where their services have been very much appreciated. Dr. Torrey is a native of the United States. After graduating at Yale College, Connecticut, he studied under Delitzsch, Luthardt, and other masters of Biblical exegesis in Germany. He is forty-six years of age, and has been in the ministry since 1878. Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander commence their first mission in London at the Mildmay Conference Hall shortly.

Advice to Mothers! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

At the Colonial Conference in the summer, Lord Selborne proved that he had imagination by grasping the essentials of British naval policy on its Imperial side. The new scheme of naval education proves that he has the practical faculty of seeing things as they are ... It is possible to criticise the details of Lord Selborne's scheme, but not the principle that underlies it, and that after all is the main thing. Moreover, unlike most reforms, it appeals to the imagination. The position of the engineer in the Navy was a constant source of friction which did nothing to promote mutual goodwill in the branches of the Service, and did much to deter men of the right class from joining. Lord Selborne, by giving the engineer his proper status, has removed one of the crying defects of our system. But now that the idea of unity, comprehensiveness, and definiteness has been applied to naval education, it is to be hoped that it will be applied to the Admiralty itself. Let the naval officer be as efficient as ever he was in our history, he will fight under difficulties, unless he serves a Government which has a well-organised Intelligence Department and another for strategy to guide it in making its preparations for war. Reform in the Navy must not end with education.

The year that has closed has not brought with it the reforms and benefits of which it was understood the Service would be the subject as soon as the war was over. Nor is the year that has opened any more likely to see the establishment of the ideal organisation which Lord Roberts's assumption of the Commandership-in-chief was expected to secure . . . Unfortunately, the officer who most frequently fails to grasp the extent and nature of the duties of his position is the Commander-in-chief himself . . . The fact is that Simla is not a suitable training ground for high office in Pall Mall. . . In the case of India, the Commander-in-chief has a free hand, and his power is practically supreme; while at home the Commander-in-chief is hampered by the War Minister's authority, and his decisions are subject to that Minister's covering approval. An instance of this was disclose to the public in the matter of Major-General McCalmont's candidature for Newmarket. . . The Commander-in-chief is ignorant both of the scope of his powers and of the system he is administering, whilst the Secretary of State is by force of circumstances compelled to exercise his powers of veto over the Commander-in-chief, whilst on questions of procedure and discipline his adoption of the Commander-in-chief's decisions should be practically a formality, and this only because his personal responsibility to Parliament for the administration of the Army is a constitutional necessity. On the other hand, it is pretty well known that many measures which are purely professional, and where responsibility to Parliament does not come in, are thrown upon the shoulders of the Secretary of State, when they should be dealt with by the military authorities. In fact, the powers at Pall Mall are at cross purposes, with the result that the interests, general and individual, of the Army suffer.

The present attitude of the authorities towards the cavalry arm is calculated to cause much misgiving in that branch of the Service. It is being flouted and discredited by the introduction of officers into cavalry commands whose experience has been gained, at least in early years, in the infantry, and if in their later career they have displayed much ability in handling mounted troops the promotion that has come to them is in the nature of a slur to cavalry officers implying that good work done outside the branch is counted as equal to, if not better, than that done within it. There were plausible reasons, no doubt, for appointing that dashing partisan leader, Colonel De Lisle, to be second in command of a cavalry regiment, but to put him at the head of the Provisional Hussar Regement at Hounslow, a training depot practically close under the eyes of the War Office, points to a desire to adopt different methods than those which have obtained hitherto in the regular way. The reconstitution of the cavalry on a new basis may be expected to follow at no remote date, and it is not unlikely that when the time comes for the appointment of a successor to the Inspector-General of Cavalry another striking surprise may come upon the Army. It is hinted that if Colonel De Lisle is successful in his new measures he may have much larger scope afforded him.

It must be confessed that the future is far from brilliant for the British cavalry officer. He is being superseded by comrades without his special training, and at no time have his prospects in the matter of appointments been good. Under the Army Corps scheme four cavalry commands at most have been created; there are none to be made in the 4th and 6th Corps, whose generals-in-chief will be without the advice and assistance of cavalry experts in the training of cavalry and Yeomanry in their corps. It is not easy to understand why the regimental depot or district system has not been applied to the cavalry, and such places created for the particular training of recruits for the regiments abroad, at, say, Canterbury Shorncliffe, Colchester, Hounslow, and York. These would feed the nine regiments in India, the one in Egypt, and the eight likely to be quartered in South Africa for many years to come. These depots should be given to commanding officers who have done well as colonels of regiments. The very urgent step may be pressed upon the authorities to give better opportunities for the training of cavalry. At this present time cavalry regiments are denied in most of the stations where they are quartered the necessary spaces for instruction.

The "Rnski Invalid" publishes a critical article upon the new French infantry regulations. It points out that their essential character is extreme simplicity, and that they leave considerable degree of initiative to subaltern officers. The Russian paper suggests, however, that such regulations presuppose officers trained in the spirit of initiative, which is not the case in the French army. The whole system of the French Government, with its extreme centralisation, is cited in support of this opinion. Even supposing that initiative should exist among subaltern and non-commissioned officers, the situation would be changed in war owing to the influx of those coming from the reserve, who would not have been fitted to exercise this initiative. The 'invalid," therefore, concludes that, though the authors of the regulations have done well to break away from old faults, they should have been careful not to rush to the opposite extreme.

The "Kriege-Technische Zeitschrift" gives a description of a new tissue for the cartridge cases of field and other guns, which is said to have the advantage of not only being completely combustible, but of contributing to the explosive force. The Krupp firm has replaced the tissue of silk by one actually made out of smokeless powder. The rights have been secured, and the invention was shown at the Dusseldorf exhibition. The new fabric is made in different thicknesses, and is regarded as forming part of the charge. Its strength as a fabric is equal to that of silk, and the material is woven in a similar manner, and in making the cases smokeless powder in the form of a thread is used. As a preservative of the explosive contained it is said to be even better than silk.

The annual report of Secretary Root upon the United States Army is a document of much interest. He points out that the reductions ordered in May have been carried out almost everywhere, and recommends that the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment be disbanded. Last year not counting the hospital corps and the Philippine Scouts, 124,540 men desired to join the colours, but only 37,461, or about 30 per cent. were embodied, the re-enlistments numbering 11,435. The deaths from all causes were 13·94 per 1,000, as against 22·74 in 19.0 the reduction being due to improved conditions in the Philippines. The increase of the army from 25,000, to a minimum of 60,000 has made necessary a great addition to barracks, quarters, and hospitals, and the work is now going on. The policy has been to increase the size of the quarters rather than to add to their number. Much work has been done in the way of coast defence, and at the close of the financial year eighty 12in. guns, 112 10in., eighty-nine 8in., 108 quick-firers, and 297 12in. mortars had been mounted in all, while positions were ready for sixteen 12in., three 10in., five 8in., 229 quick-firers and fifty-five 12in. mortars. Mr. Root remarks that it has become the fashion to decry mortars, but points out that the trials at Fort Preble, Portland Harbour, have demonstrated their great accuracy, and that they can be relied upon for use at a much wider range both far and near than was formerly supposed. The Endicott Board proposed the expenditure of over 100,000,000 dollars, and the plan is being pushed forward so rapidly that these defences should be finished within fifteen years. In regard to military education, the Secretary remarks that of the 2,900 officers of the line 1,118 have been appointed since the beginning of the war with Spain, but only 276 came from West Point. The remainder were largely from civil life, and although they have had much experience it is felt that they require systematic military education. If this be not given it would appear that the elaborate system at West Point must be unnecessary. The Secretary also very urgently advocates the creation of a general staff for the army, and confesses that the military system is still exceedingly defective at the top.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th January.

The Squadron will parade at the Church Gate Sands, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m. punctually. Uniform—Blue.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Bom Vol Arty. Carbine Association Committee, at the Club on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 8 45 p m.

4. There will be a meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company after drill on Thursday the 29th inst.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th January.

1. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.

2. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 27th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5 p.m.

3. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No 5469 Vol C W C Marchant, No 5491 Vol W P Donnoby and No 5492 Vol J P Donnoby.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govr of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th Nov 1902.

The services of Capt H Kirkpatrick, M.B., I M S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Mr A Brown, Asst Supdt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days with special leave for four months and thirteen days in continuation, with effect from the 17th Dec 1902.

The services of Capt H de V Harvest, Cantonment Magis are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furough.

The Rev P G Bruce Austin, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Ajmer at a temporary arrangement with effect from the date on which he took over charge of his duties there.

The services of Lieut F R H Eustace, R E Assit Engr 2nd grade (State Railways), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as Military Assit Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut C M Browne, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India as Asst Supdt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th Jan

Mr R C Wroughton, Inspr Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough up to and including the 14th Aug 1904, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr S Eardly-Wilmot, Consr of Forests, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Insp Genl of Forests during the absence on leave of Mr R C Wroughton or until further orders.

With reference to the Notification of this Dept. No 156-F 41-2, dated 30th Jan 1901, the services of Mr E P Stebbing, Deputy Consvr of Forests, on special duty as Forest Entomologist, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 5th Jan 1903.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Jardine of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India.

Mr C L S Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (Offig Political Agent of the 4th) class, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 21st Jan 1903, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Mr J B Wood, of the Indian Civil Service or until further orders.

Mr J Roberts Registrar of the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave, for three months with effect from the 1st Feb 1903, and is also granted furlough, for one year, two months and seven days, under articles 277, 232 and 371 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr J Scott a Supdt in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Dept, with effect from the 1st Feb 1903, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Mr J Roberts or until further orders.

Lieut Col R H Jeans, Royal Engineers a Resident of the 2nd class is posted, on return from furlough, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhaloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

182-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

481-1834-00—Malvi H and M—Thakordas Fatehchund vs Narandas Kanjee and others—Smetham B and N. M D and J.

684-02—Captain and V—Abdool Rahim bin Mohidin Sheik vs Hissamoodin Mahomed Hosean—Tayabjee D and Co.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co.— Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorowal Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D, D. Romer and M. and B.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoo bai, widow and others—M J and H. C L and O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment in Chambers.

215-01—Edgelow G and W and Tyabjee D and Co—Ranchordas Vandravandas and others vs The Malabar Spinning Weaving and Co. Ld and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Mooda Mahomed Panker and another vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

89-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co—

Testamentary suit.

780-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand and others vs. Maneckbail widow—Tayabjee D and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
Bhendy, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	18	38
Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	12	13	35
Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	12
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	13	28
Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	1	2
Mahim and Worli	4	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	23
Total	51	63	149
Total plague deaths to date	123,589	103,376	
Same date last year	67	46	166

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

van Houten's Cocoa

Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

THE STOMACH MAKES THE MAN.

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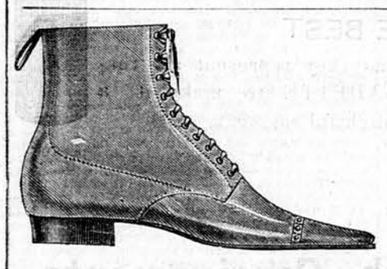
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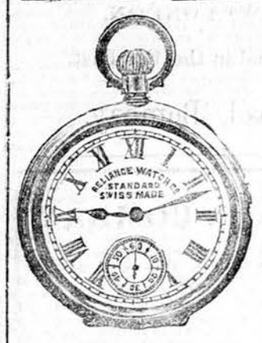
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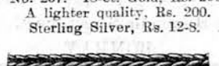
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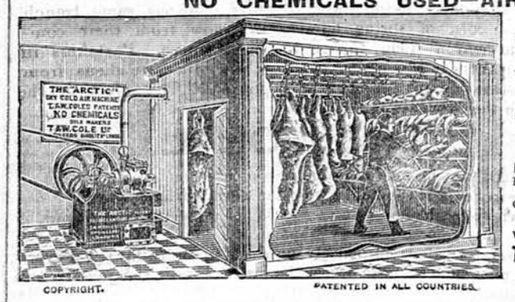
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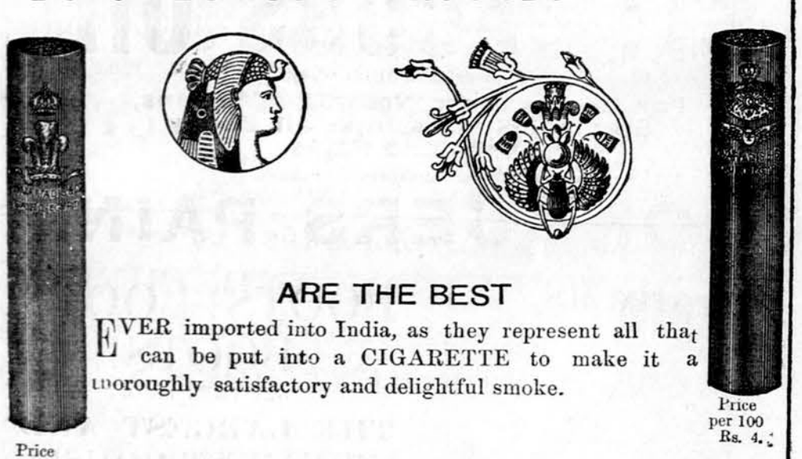
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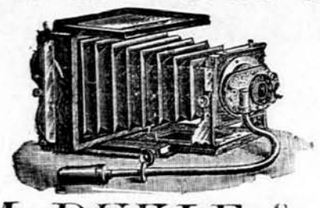
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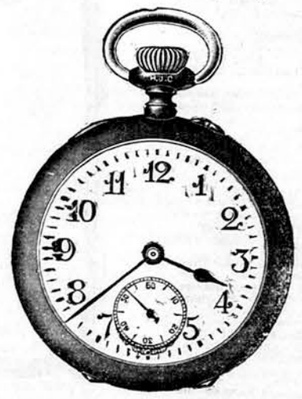
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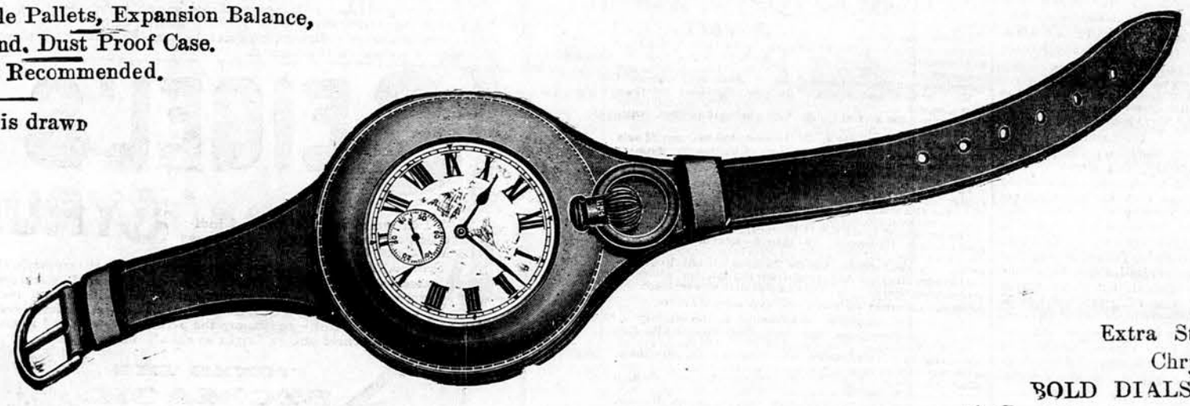
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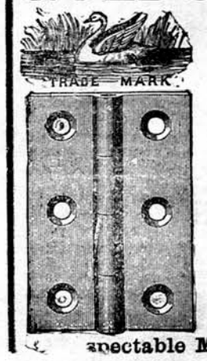
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